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From the painting "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis," by John Trumbull, in the Yale School of Fine Arts, New Haven, Conn.

The
**YORKTOWN
BOOK**

THE OFFICIAL CHRONICLE AND TRIBUTE BOOK



ISSUED BY THE
YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1932

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Introduction

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The Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Yorktown victory was a dignified and completely successful commemoration of an epoch-making event.

This *Chronicle and Tribute Book* was designed to place in permanent form some of the memorials of the Celebration.

The love of liberty, the sacrifice and devotion of the patriot Fathers, the ancient fellowship in ideals and arms, between France and America and the far-reaching consequences of the Yorktown culmination of the War for Independence combine to make the annals of Yorktown an inspiration which should be made perennial as a creative force in the lives of men.

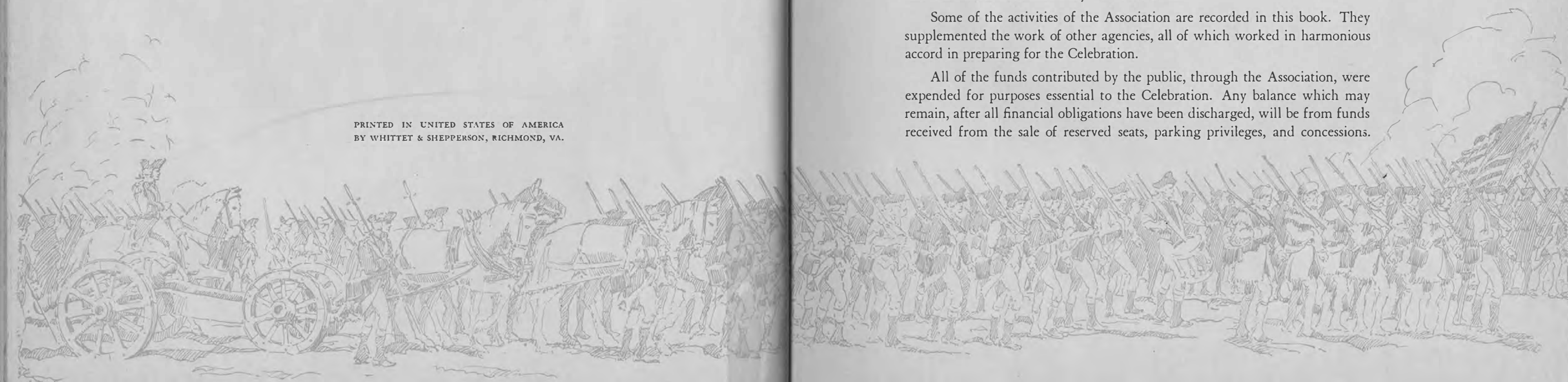
It is to be hoped that all the addresses delivered during the Sesquicentennial Celebration, together with a record of the pageants and of the participation of various co-operating agencies and organizations, will be published in some available form. The record contained in this book is but a partial presentation given within the necessarily brief limits of a publication made possible through the co-operation of those who have advertised through these pages. The addresses included have been selected not because of any superior merit which they possess as compared with other addresses given during the Celebration. They have been chosen because they are typical of the scope of thought which was voiced through the Celebration. Many agencies and individuals combined to make the Celebration a success. All worked under the responsible direction of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association was a national citizens' organization, of which His Excellency, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, was Honorary President, and of which the Governors of all our States and Territories were Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Some of the activities of the Association are recorded in this book. They supplemented the work of other agencies, all of which worked in harmonious accord in preparing for the Celebration.

All of the funds contributed by the public, through the Association, were expended for purposes essential to the Celebration. Any balance which may remain, after all financial obligations have been discharged, will be from funds received from the sale of reserved seats, parking privileges, and concessions.

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It has been suggested that this balance, if any, should be placed in trust, the interest to be used for assembling, preserving, and presenting to the public the history of the Revolution associated with Yorktown and its vicinity.

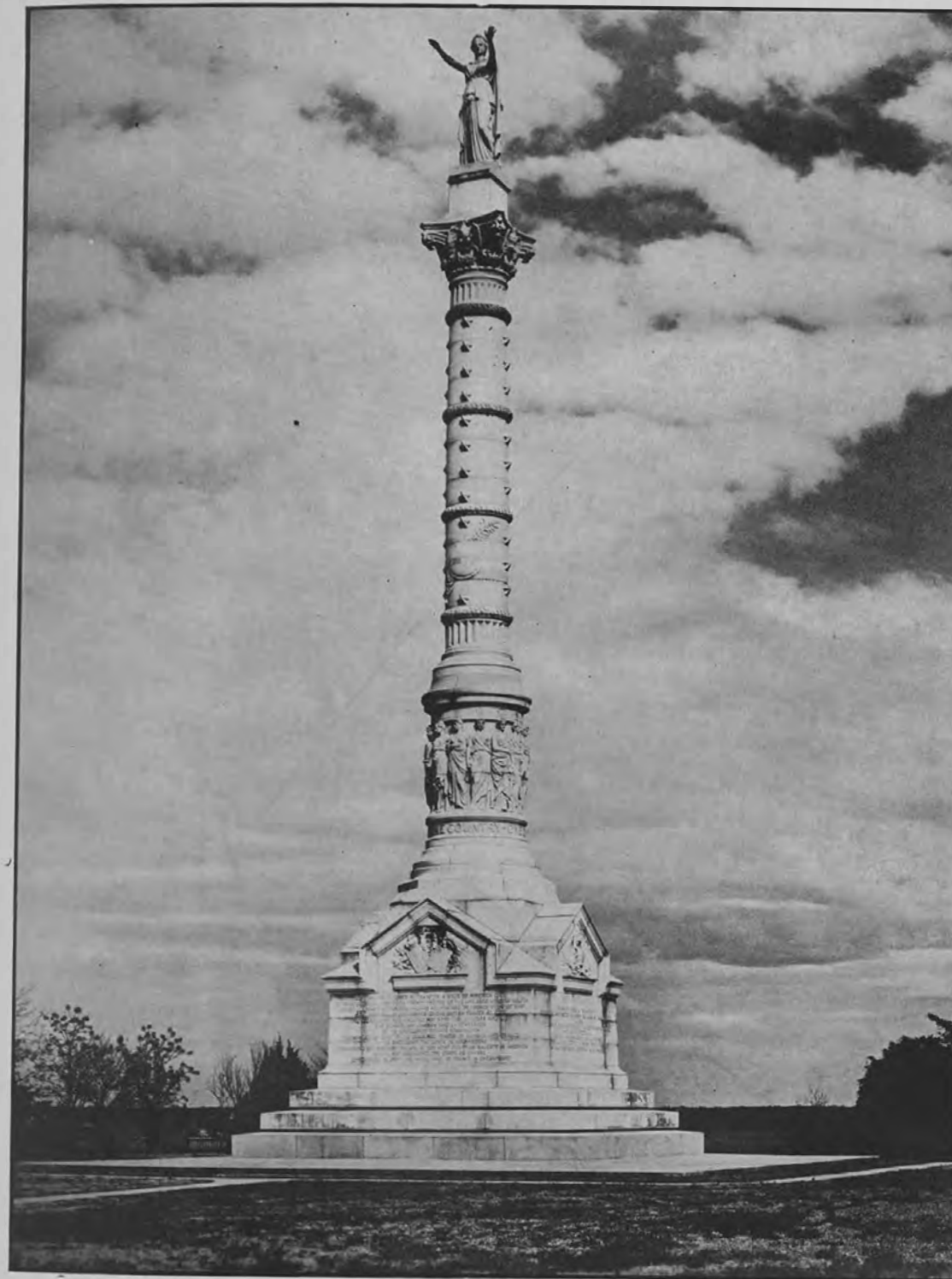
The establishment, by Congress and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of the Colonial National Monument, including the Island of Jamestown, parts of Colonial Williamsburg, and the battlefield area at Yorktown, will make Yorktown a National mecca of patriotic pilgrims.

It is hoped that a Memorial Hall will be erected at Yorktown to commemorate the vindication of the liberty which made possible the founding of our Federal Republic. In this Hall the Thirteen Original States could assemble the memorials of their participation in the War of Independence, an Auditorium could be included for patriotic and historic assemblies, and conventions, and fireproof rooms provided for preserving documents and other interesting mementoes of this victory achieved by Englishmen in America contending for their guaranteed and inalienable rights.

The officers and trustees of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association take this opportunity of again expressing their gratitude and appreciation to all those who worked and contributed to make the Sesquicentennial Celebration of October, 1931, worthy of the events which it commemorated.

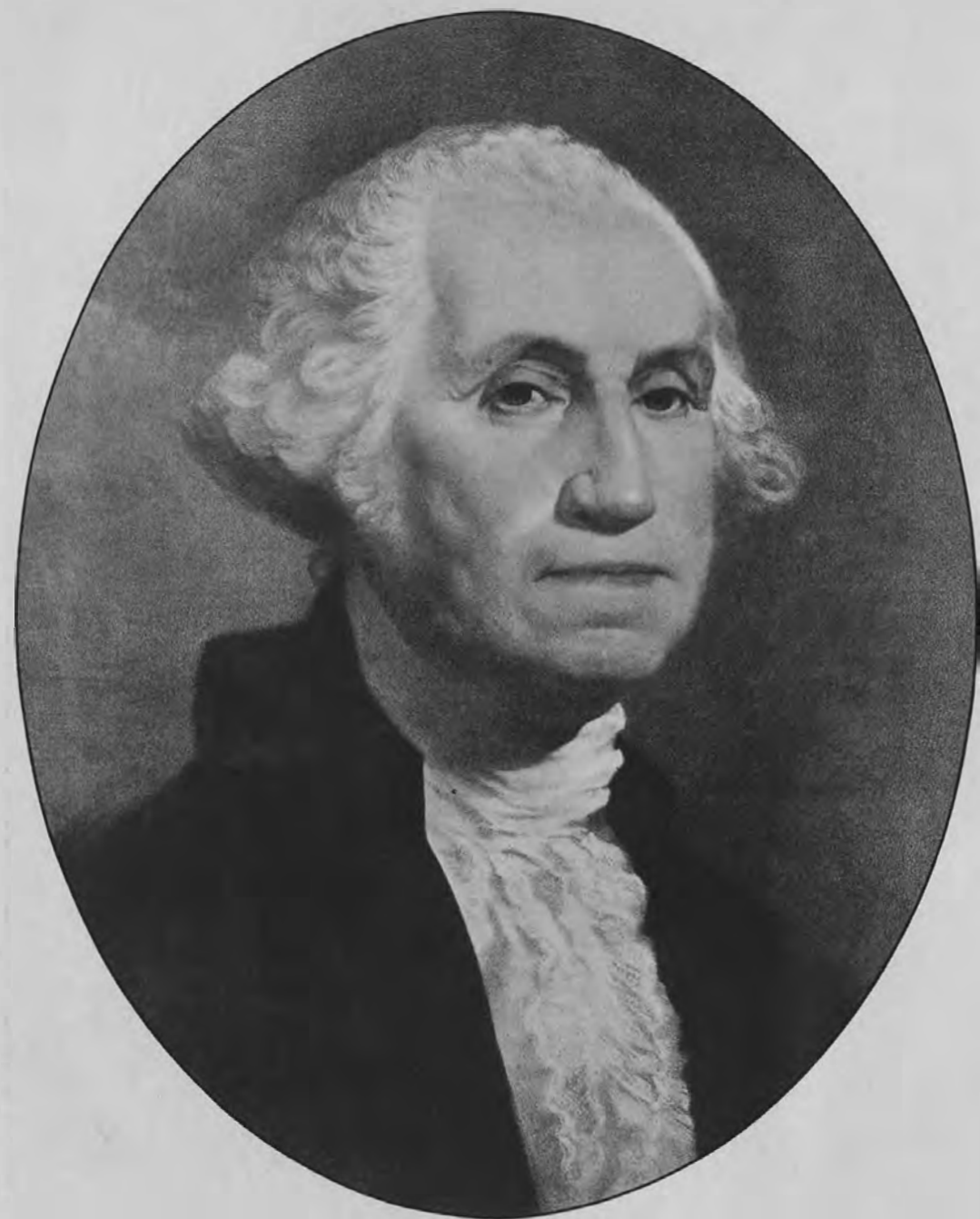
WM. A. R. GOODWIN, *President,*
Yorktown Sesquicentennial
Association, Inc.

The George Wythe House
Williamsburg, Virginia
June, 1932



The Yorktown Monument





George Washington

The Significance of Yorktown

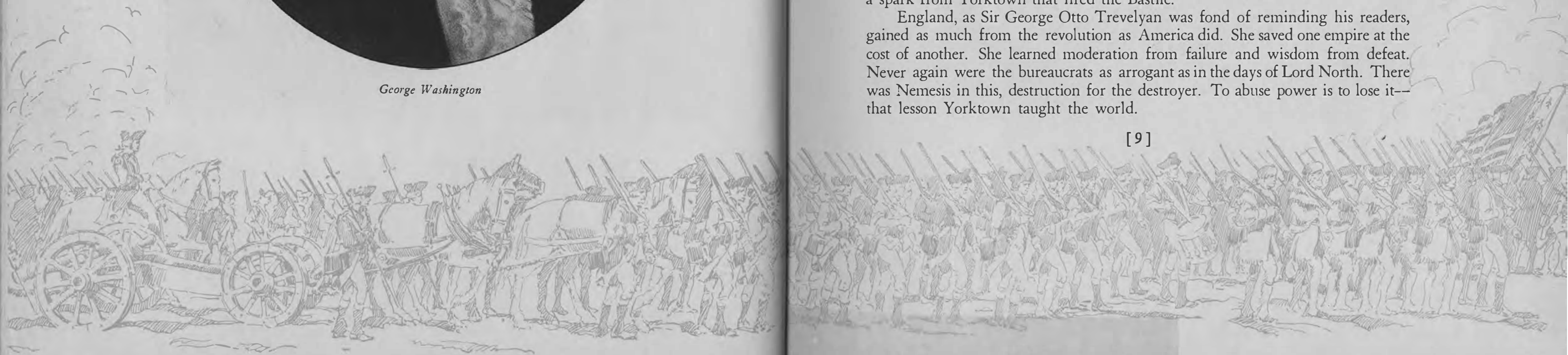
By DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN

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THE story of Yorktown is not to be read in the published reports or reconstructed from the weathered redoubts. The battle, through the climax of the war, had been won the hearts of Americans before it was waged on the heights above the York. For the revolution was the most personal of wars. If men believed the uprising a crime against king and conscience, they paid for their conviction in obloquy and in exile. If they held the revolution to be the cause of justice and of right, then they gave to it their bodies and their belongings and were likely to lose both in the campaigns that covered the land from Savannah to Saratoga. The victory of Yorktown, to these patriots, was answered prayer, rewarded patience, vindicated faith. The triumph of their arms seemed a miracle. It lay at the basis of the belief, which prevailed in America until the War Between the States, that a special Providence had created a new nation as it had in ancient days preserved a chosen people. This is the spiritual significance of Yorktown and it far outweighs the military and the political importance of that last campaign.

Prior to 1781, successful revolution had been the dream of patriots and defeated rebellion had been their lot. Only the Swiss and the Dutch, the one with their mountains and the other with their dykes, had refuted the maxim that rebellions were raised to be repressed. It was the American's fortune at Yorktown to make the philosophy of revolution dynamic. They faced odds and they endured disaster. They ran at Monmouth ere they stood at Yorktown. If their cause, which had been brought close to extinction at Valley Forge, could triumph in the end, the apostles of no just cause need ever despair. Wheresoever men read history, Yorktown symbolized the inspiring truth that resolution works revolution. That was the significance of Yorktown in the world drama of man's political progress, and most of all that was its significance to France. A French king could not fight to win liberty for an alien people and deny it to his own subjects. It was a spark from Yorktown that fired the Bastille.

England, as Sir George Otto Trevelyan was fond of reminding his readers, gained as much from the revolution as America did. She saved one empire at the cost of another. She learned moderation from failure and wisdom from defeat. Never again were the bureaucrats as arrogant as in the days of Lord North. There was Nemesis in this, destruction for the destroyer. To abuse power is to lose it—that lesson Yorktown taught the world.



The washings of 150 years had effaced many of these memories when the Sesquicentennial was observed. It would not be unjust to say that a majority of those who journeyed to Yorktown in the glorious autumn weather of 1931 went to perform a duty rather than to learn a lesson, to see history portrayed, rather than made. Yet the celebration came most opportunely. In the welter of a great industrial depression that had itself followed a period of singular political cynicism, there was something reassuring in contact with the scenes of so much faith and courage. Many there were who went back from Yorktown with the conviction that a nation which had been born in one revolution should not perish in another.

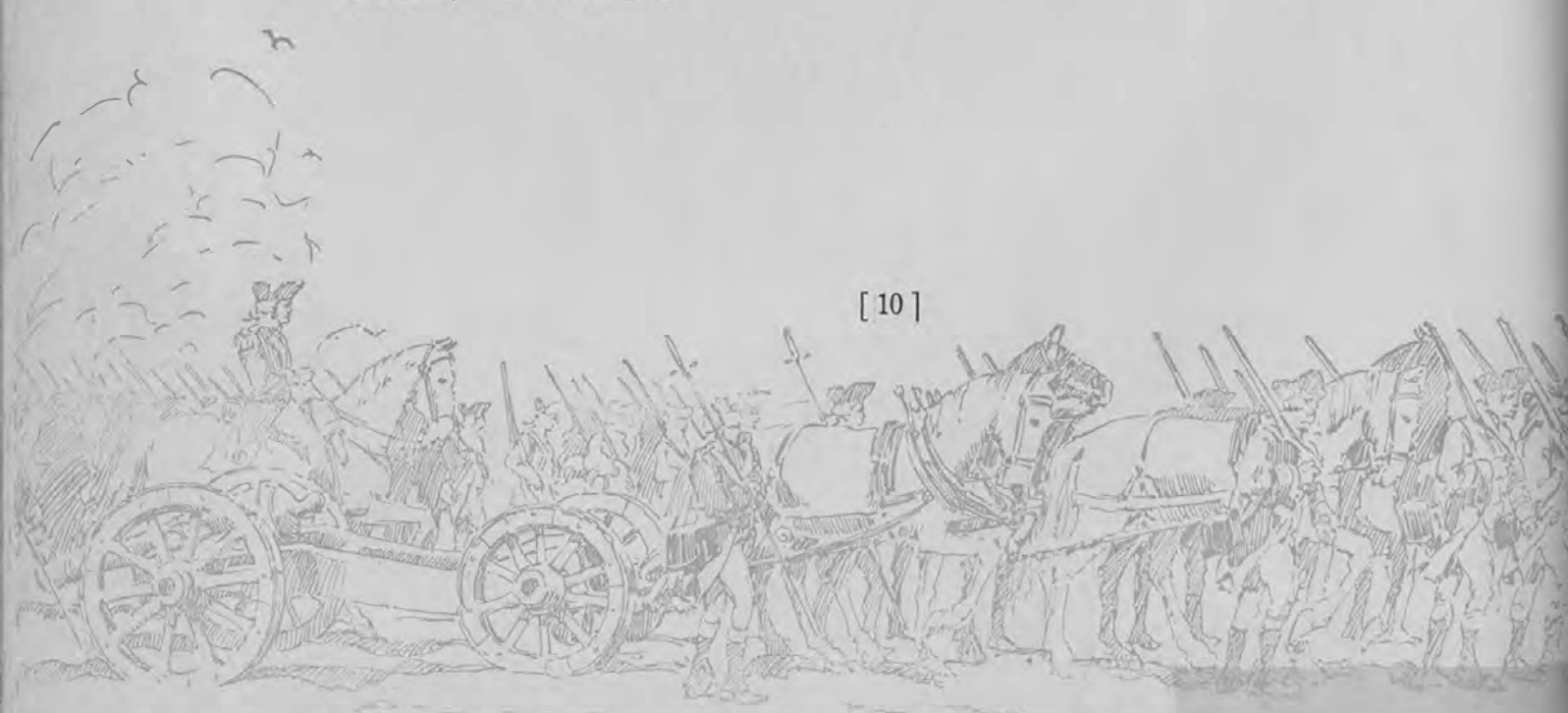
There was significance, too, in the presence of French, British and Americans, enemies in 1781, allies or associates in 1917. With Iolaus in the Eracleidai they could say:

*Let wise men pray to strive
With wise men, not with graceless arrogance;
So, if one falls, he stoops to chivalrous foe.*

The comradeship of recent years had dissipated all the animosities of the original conflict. These three powers, at the time of the Sesquicentennial, had the peace of the globe in their keeping. Were they ready to make the sacrifices necessary to maintain that peace? In 1781 America gave to France and to the rest of the world proof that a small nation can deserve liberty for itself. Could it, in 1931, give equal assurance that a great nation would help preserve liberty for others? Had France pursued a policy of isolation during the revolution, America would have lost. What will the world suffer now if America stands aloof?

How will these lessons of Yorktown appear to those who, fifty years hence, come to celebrate an event that will then be as far from them as the defeat of the Armada was from the revolutionaries of 1781? What will be the significance of Yorktown to those who turn the pages of this little book in 1981 to see how their grandfathers observed the Sesquicentennial? The answer to that question lies with the prophet, not with the historian; but if liberty lives, whatever its form, it will be linked with Yorktown.

[10]



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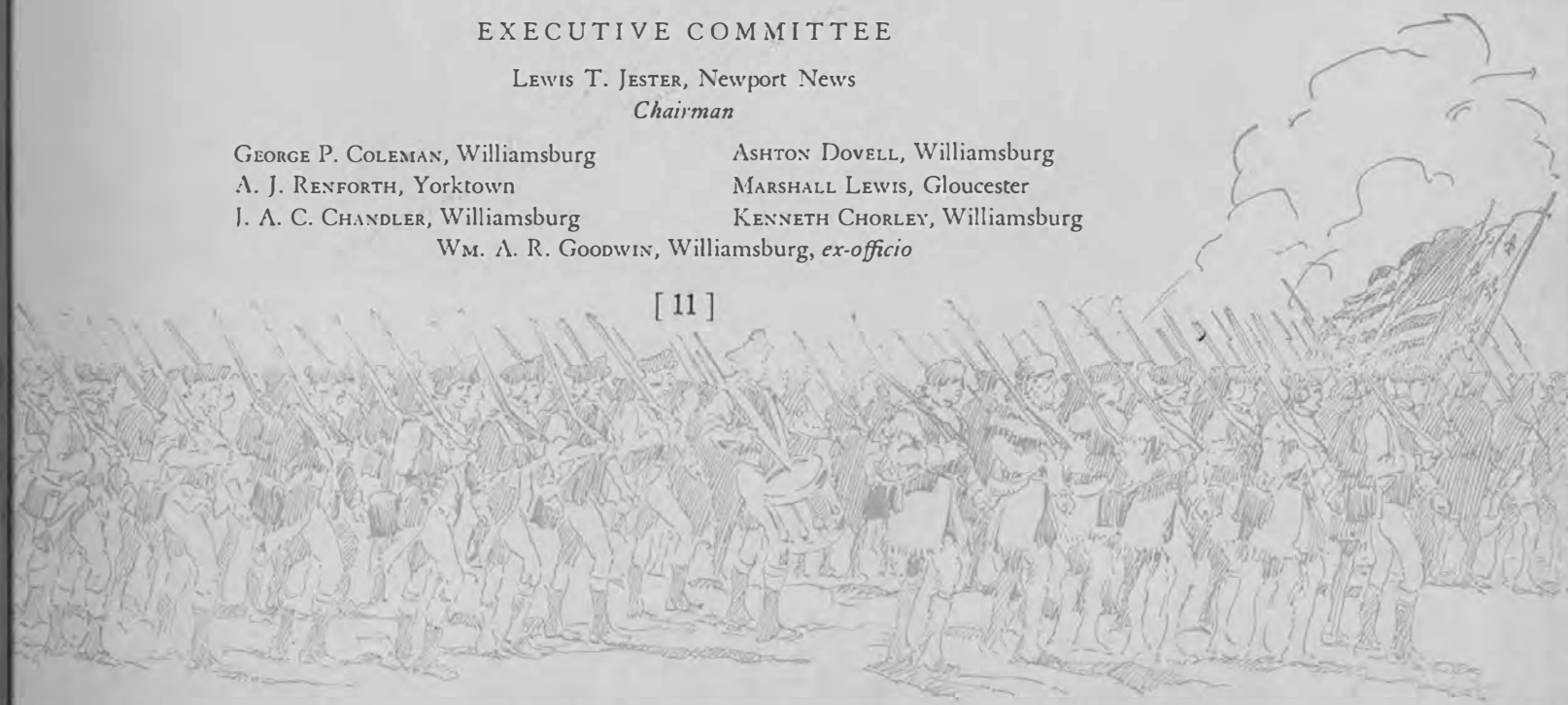
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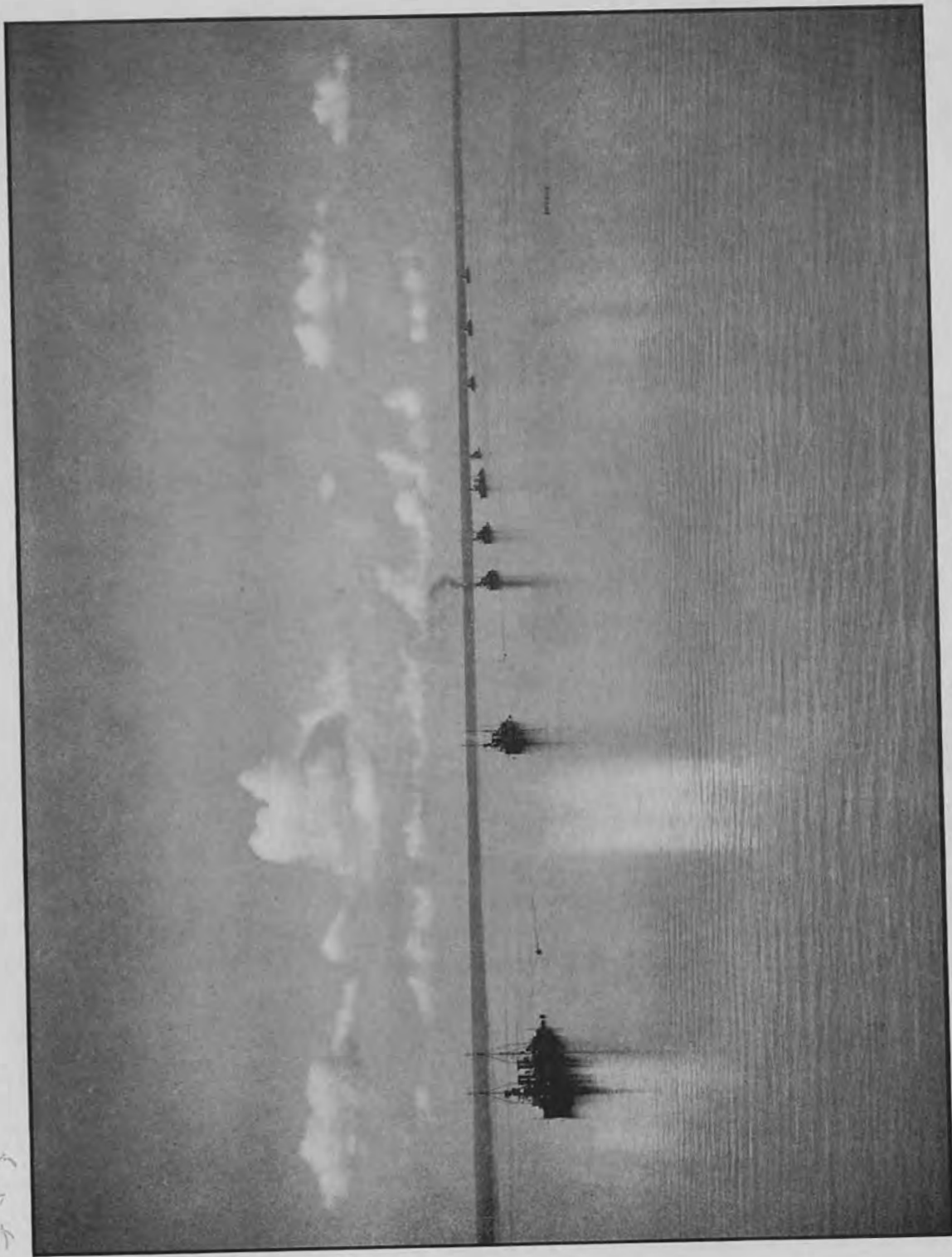
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[11]





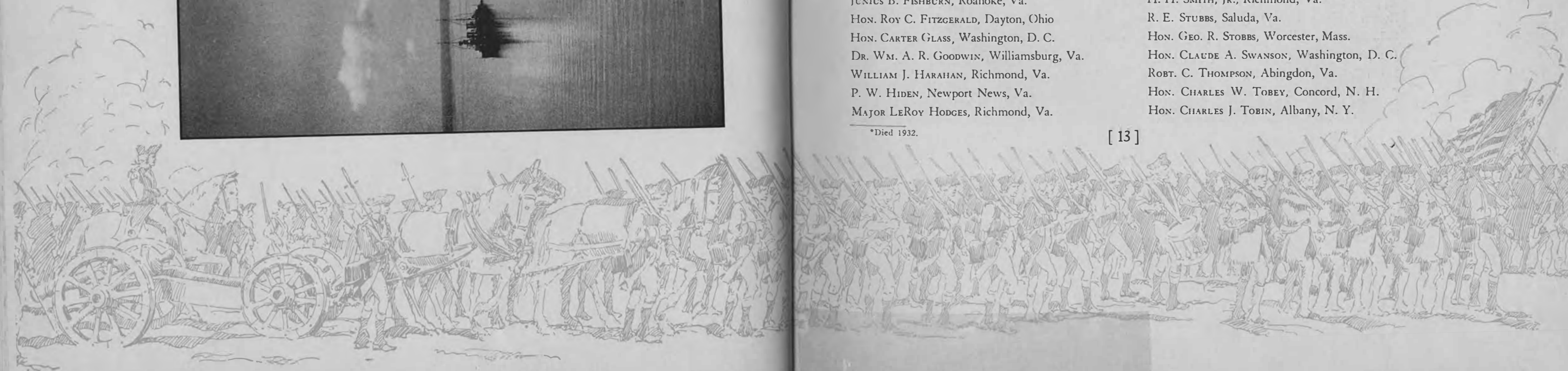
The Fleet in York River for the Celebration

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[15]



President Hoover and Party Landing at Yorktown

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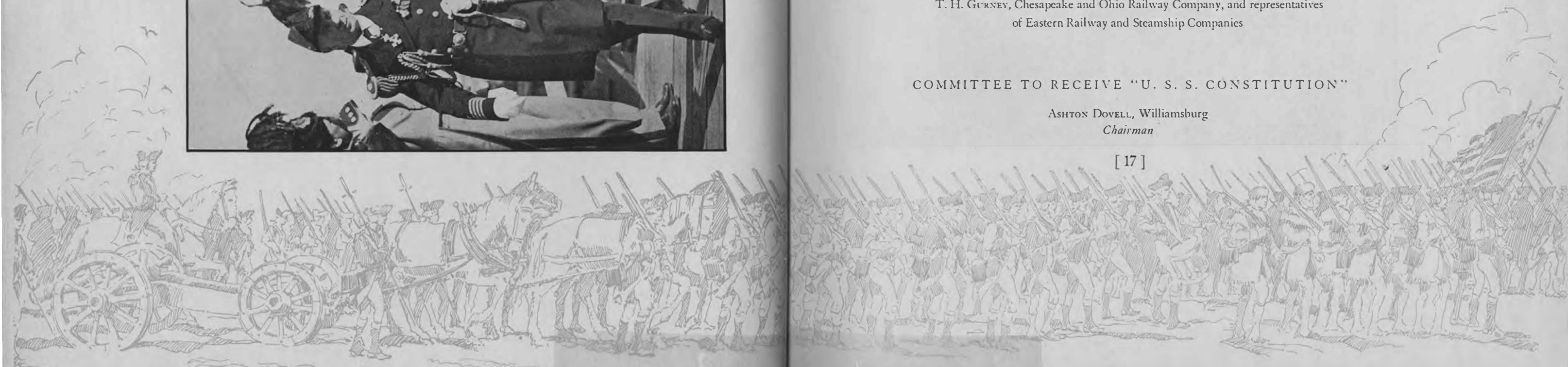
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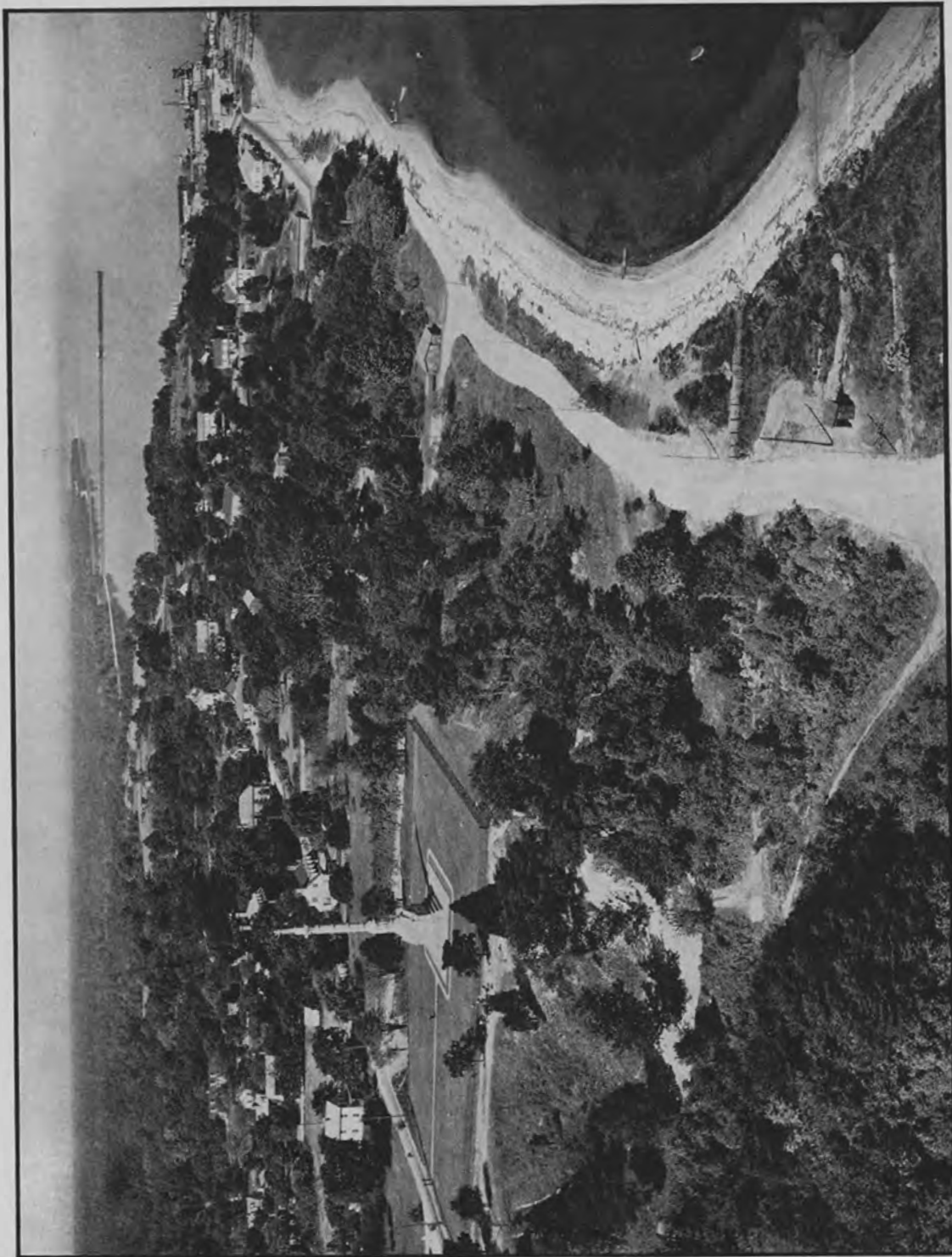
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Aerial View of Present-Day Yorktown With Monument in Foreground

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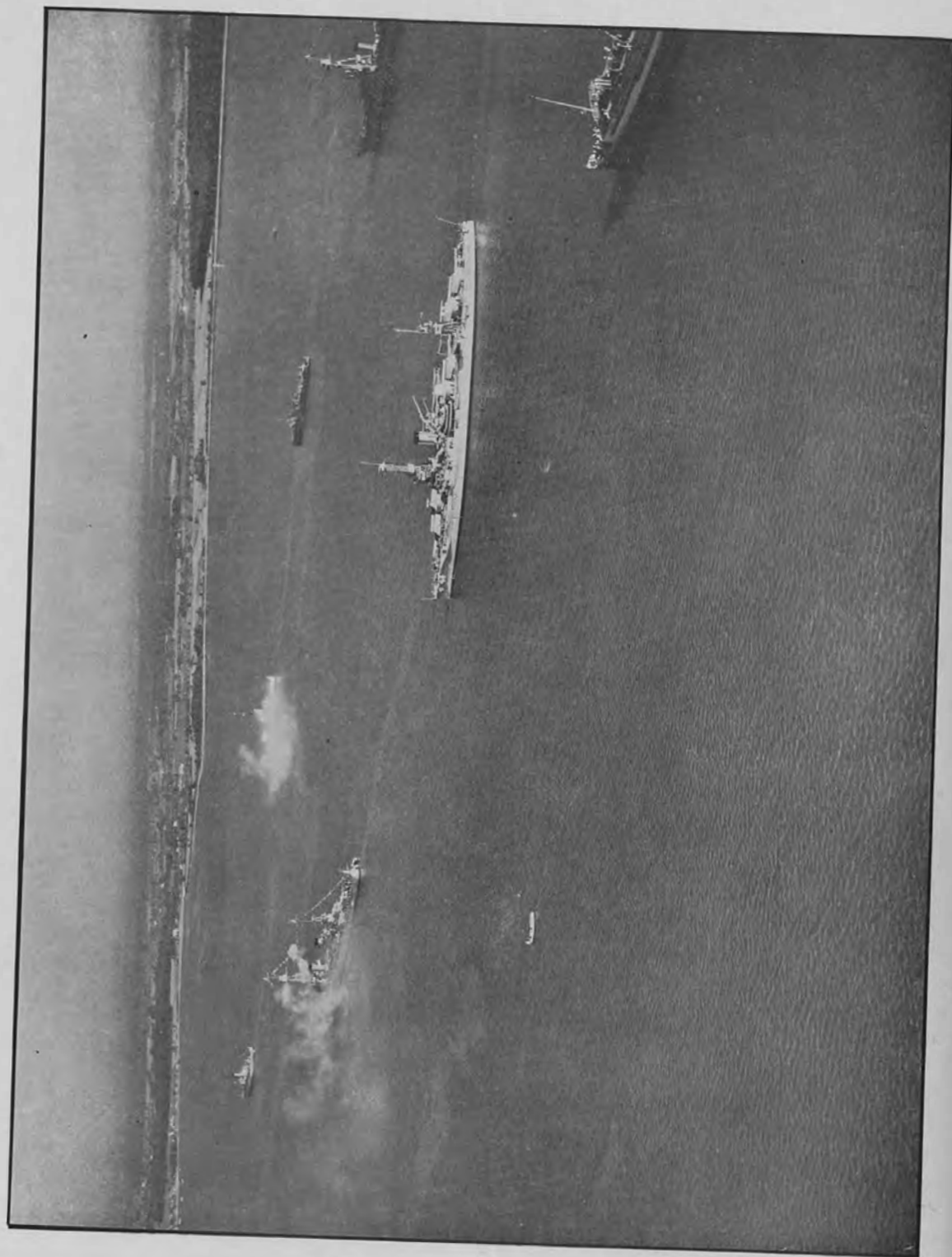
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The Fleet Saluting in York River

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Yorktown Sector, Showing Celebration Grounds and York River

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

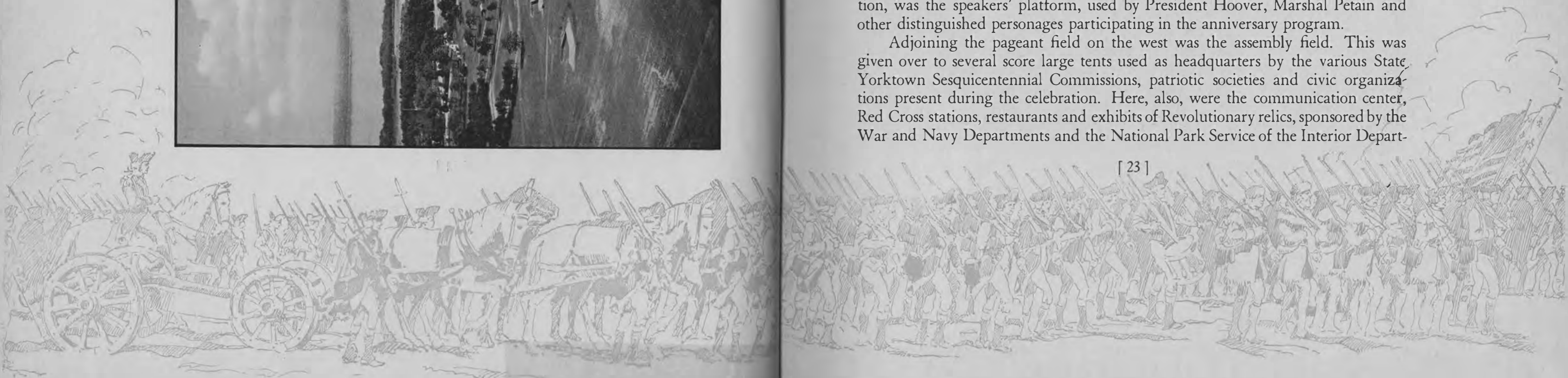
PAGEANTRY depicting the momentous issues of a bygone day; addresses lauding the heroic actions of an inspired people and calling for a rededication of modern America to the principles and high idealism of its founders; a setting rich in the color of the colonial period; ranking dignitaries of the nations involved in the struggle for Liberty; of the descendants of the able leaders who directed the armies throughout the vicissitudes of the rebellion—such is a conglomerate picture of the celebration commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Lord Cornwallis' surrender to General Washington and his allied American and French force at Yorktown.

Touched but little by the advance of modernity, historic village of Yorktown proved a veritable "Treasure Island" to the more than three hundred thousand persons who attended the four-day celebration. They marveled at its wealth of pre-Revolutionary architecture, explored its quaint homes and lovely early eighteenth century gardens, and were fascinated by the quietude that pervades its streets.

Where the British and Hessians laid down their arms one hundred and fifty years before, outside Yorktown, were the celebration grounds, a city of tents, stretching as far as the eye could see. These grounds were enclosed by a colonial picket fence, which was broken at intervals by a series of elaborate arches, designating main entrances to the celebration grounds and erected to the memory of the Revolution's heroes.

Nearest the village, and covering approximately one-third of the vast area, was the pageant field, partially encircled by the great stands, designed to seat thirty thousand spectators, and with ample standing room for seventy thousand additional persons. Here were presented the elaborate pageants, military maneuvers and religious exercises, directly in front of the central stand, reserved for the invited guests of the Federal and State commissions and the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, was the speakers' platform, used by President Hoover, Marshal Petain and other distinguished personages participating in the anniversary program.

Adjoining the pageant field on the west was the assembly field. This was given over to several score large tents used as headquarters by the various State Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commissions, patriotic societies and civic organizations present during the celebration. Here, also, were the communication center, Red Cross stations, restaurants and exhibits of Revolutionary relics, sponsored by the War and Navy Departments and the National Park Service of the Interior Depart-



ment. Fields of tobacco, cotton and peanuts interested many, and colorful flower beds added to the attractiveness of the section.

The colonial fairgrounds, rich in the color of a pre-Revolutionary fair, attracted many thousands of visitors by the variety of offerings. Colonial figures walked the grounds hawking their wares; magicians and tumblers strolled about, followed by wide-eyed children; Punch and Judy shows and marionettes vied with the attractions of the pageant field; in the tepees of Indian village, descendants of Virginia's aborigines, entertained by means of ceremonial and war dances. The livestock exhibits, jousting tourney, quoit pitching contests and the old-time Virginia fiddlers interested many.

North of the celebration area lay the army encampment. Its thousand pyramidal tents recalled the days of '81, when Washington and his troops encamped there while invading "beleaguered Yorktown." Here were encamped many units of the national guard and historic military organizations, brought to Yorktown to participate in the activities as representatives of the thirteen original states.

Surrounding this area was parking space for 24,000 automobiles, one, it is interesting to note, for every soldier present at the siege of Yorktown one hundred and fifty years before.

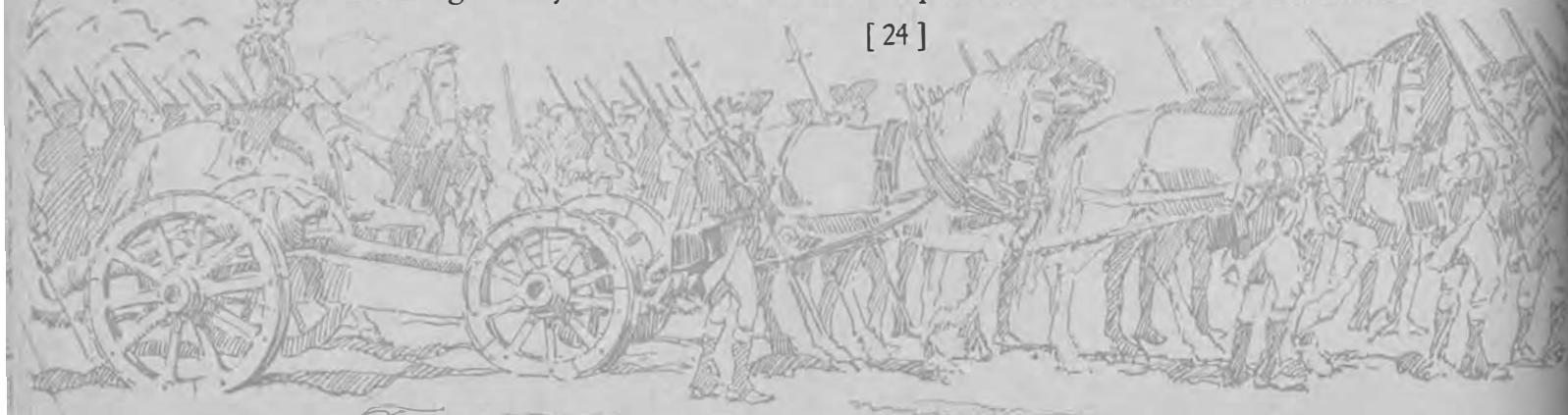
The scouting force of the Atlantic fleet, the cruisers *Duquesne* and *Suffren* of the French navy and the frigate *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides," were anchored on the York River, together with coast guard patrol and scouting boats, and many smaller pleasure craft.

On Friday, October 16, designated as "Colonial Day," the celebration was inaugurated, with the State of Virginia serving as host to the assembled thousands. Activities began with the dedication of a memorial by the Virginia Sesquicentennial Commission as "a testimonial of the affection of Virginia for the Mother Country." The tablet, placed on the west wall of the Nelson House, was presented by the Hon. Ashton Dovell, Chairman of the Virginia Commission. Lord Stanley Wyckeham Cornwallis, descendants of the able British leader who commanded the besieged troops at Yorktown in 1781, responded to the address in a speech that was generous in its praise of America and of the brilliant leadership of General Washington.

Following the formal opening of the celebration, Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a tablet in honor of Baron Gaspard de Gallatin, presented to that organization by Major William E. Besse, of Torrington, Connecticut. The Hon. Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut, made the formal presentation speech.

A short time later, the friendship of the allies of 1781 was exemplified in a tremendous joint ovation accorded Marshall Henri Petain and General John J. Pershing as they arrived on the field to be presented to the assembled thousands.

[24]



There followed brief greetings by six of the governors of the thirteen original colonies and representatives of the others; the dedication by Dr. Roy Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, of the Colonial National Monument, embracing Jamestown Island, the Yorktown battlefield and parts of the Colonial City of Williamsburg; addresses by Hon. John Stewart Bryan, of Virginia, and the Hon. Robert Luce, of Massachusetts; brilliant military manoeuvres, and the presentation of the "Pageant of the Colonies," a colorful performance in fourteen scenes taken from the history of the original colonies. This concluded with a portrayal of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by members of the Continental Congress.

The exercises on Saturday, October 17, known as "Revolutionary Day," were opened at the Custom House with the unveiling of a tablet in honor of Admiral Comte de Grasse, presented by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Virginia D. A. R. Benjamin N. Johnson, President-General of the National Society, made the presentation speech, and the Marquis de Chambrun and the Marquis de Grasse responded. Mrs. George D. Chenoweth accepted the tablet on behalf of the Comte de Grasse Chapter.

The next incident of the second day was the dedication of a memorial to mark the site of the home of Nicholas Martiau, original patentee of the Yorktown battlefield territory and the first American ancestor of General Washington and Governor Thomas Nelson. The memorial was presented by the National Federation of Huguenot Societies, and addresses were made by General Pershing, Samuel Herrick, President-General of the society, and the Rev. John Bear Stout, D.D.

Exercises on the pageant field opened on the second day of the celebration, with Hon. Frederick H. Payne, Acting Secretary of War, presiding. Addresses by Mr. Payne, by General Pershing and by Marshal Petain featured the morning program.

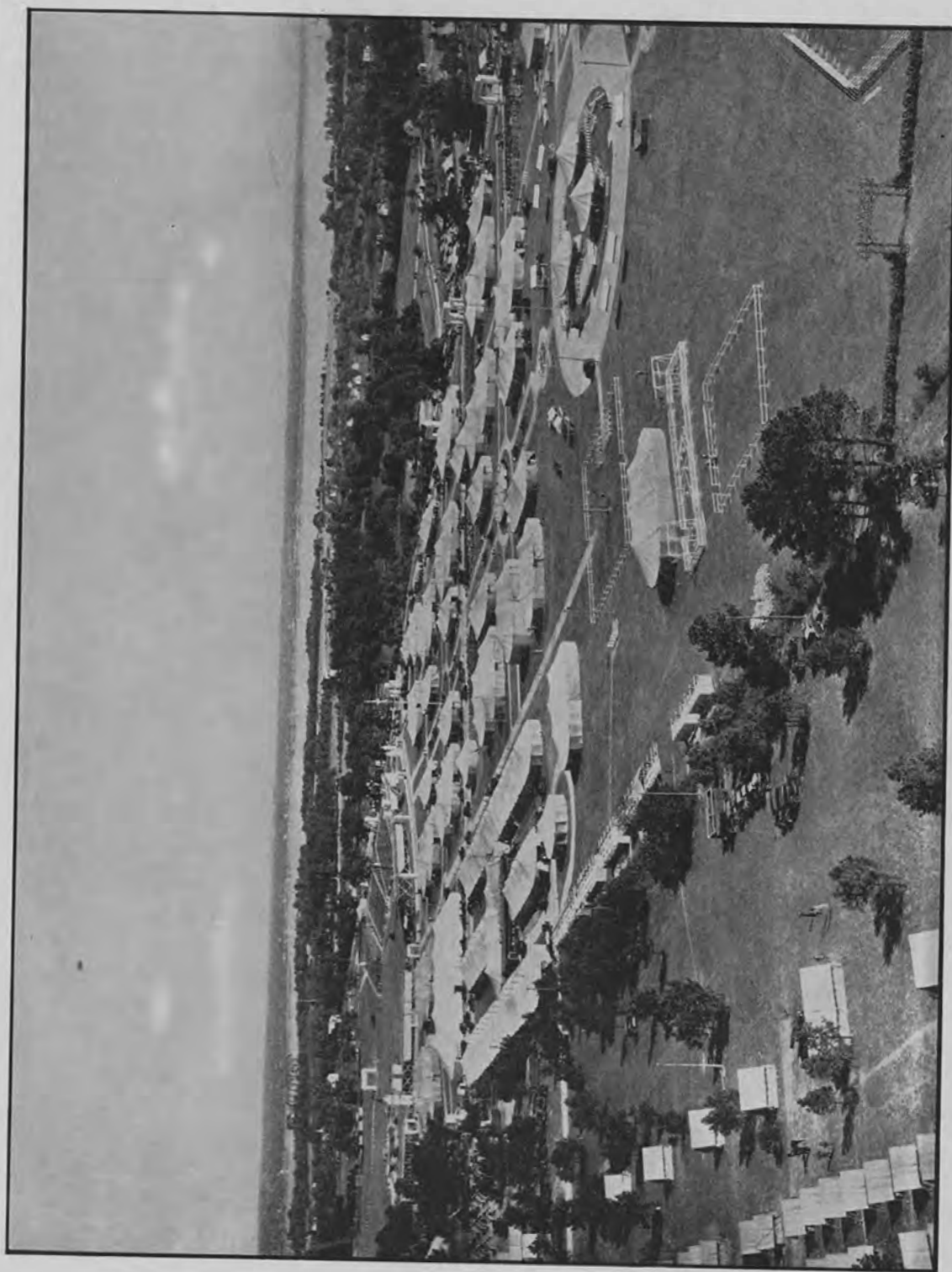
In the afternoon, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, presided, and presented the European guests of the United States, descended from or representing officers who served at the siege of Yorktown. Following addresses by Secretary Adams and Rear-Admiral War Tyler Cluverius of the United States Navy, military drills were presented by cavalry and artillery units of the regular army.

The "Pageant of the Yorktown Campaign," that followed, was a military and naval display of the planning and execution of the Yorktown campaign. This covered the preliminary battles, and concluded with Washington's "cease-firing" order of October 17, 1781. The entire personnel of the pageant was recruited from the officers and enlisted men of the military posts located near Yorktown.

Sunday, October 18, was designated as "Religious Day," and opened with

[25]





Yorktown Tented City

early morning services in historic Grace Church and on the pageant field. Union religious services were conducted on the pageant field later in the morning, with the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, as the featured speaker.

In the afternoon, a tablet in honor of Major William Gooch was unveiled at the Customs House. Mrs. Thomas J. McNeely, of Lincolnton, North Carolina, donor of the tablet, made the presentation speech.

Following the unveiling of this tablet, a massed military religious service was held in the celebration area, attended by the military and naval units present for the celebration activities. Julian E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army, preached the sermon, and massed military bands participated. In the evening, a reunion of those who attended the Yorktown Centennial Celebration in 1881 was held before the grandstand.

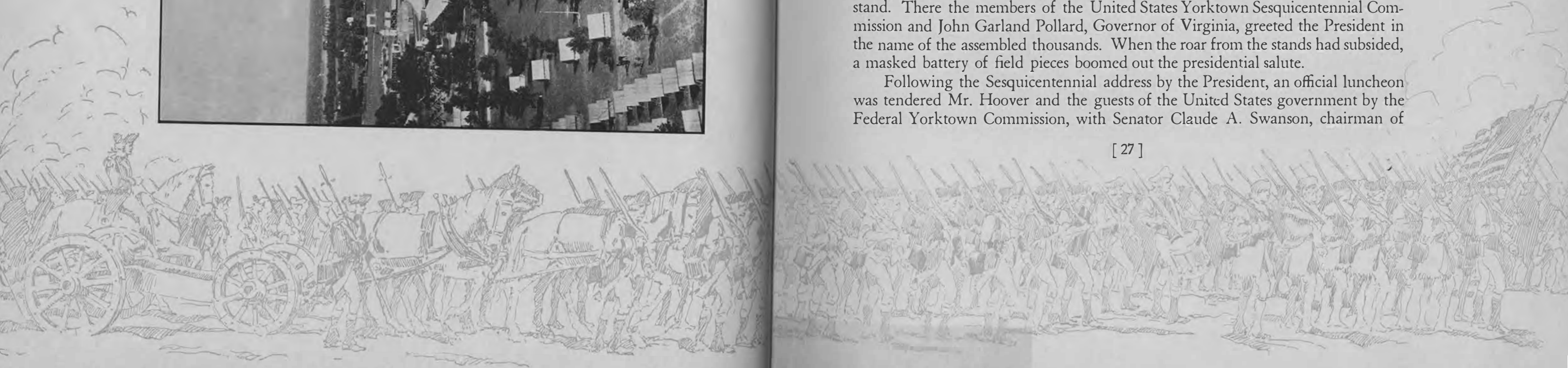
At Williamsburg, meanwhile, Marshal Petain and other European dignitaries were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the President of the College of William and Mary. The luncheon was followed by the dedication of a tablet, presented by Hon. John Stewart Bryan, of Richmond, at the College of William and Mary, in memory of the French military forces who died at Williamsburg from wounds received at the siege of Yorktown. Addresses were made by Marshal Petain and General Pershing.

Monday, October 19, marked the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Lord Cornwallis' surrender, and was observed with exercises befitting the occasion. President Hoover delivered the Sesquicentennial address and, upon the conclusion of the pageant, reviewed, with General Pershing and Marshal Petain, the combined military and naval units present at Yorktown.

The exercises that day opened with the unveiling of tablets in memory of the French and American soldiers who died during the Yorktown campaign of 1781, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The addresses were by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President-General, and Mrs. James T. Morris, Chairman of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Committee of the society.

When these addresses had been concluded, the presidential party, led by famous cavalry units from Fort Myer, made its way up the flag-bordered avenue, between massed units of regular army and national guard troops, to the speakers' stand. There the members of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission and John Garland Pollard, Governor of Virginia, greeted the President in the name of the assembled thousands. When the roar from the stands had subsided, a masked battery of field pieces boomed out the presidential salute.

Following the Sesquicentennial address by the President, an official luncheon was tendered Mr. Hoover and the guests of the United States government by the Federal Yorktown Commission, with Senator Claude A. Swanson, chairman of



the group, presiding. At the conclusion of the brief period given over to speeches by the leading European guests, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on President Hoover, General Pershing and Marshal Petain by the College of William and Mary.

The final exercises of the celebration opened in the afternoon with the presentation of President Hoover, General Pershing and Marshal Petain to the assembled thousands in the stands. Once again a tumultuous ovation was accorded the personages who have played outstanding roles in the making of modern history.

This over, the crowd settled back to enjoy the Anniversary Day pageant, which portrayed the surrender of the British forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown in 1781. The surrender scene was followed by a representative of the dinner given Lord Cornwallis and General Rochambeau by General Washington. This gave place to a masque of the great developments after the events of Yorktown, with main mottifs of Peace, Liberty and Democracy. At the close of the masque, the British flag was raised from the British redoubt and the national salute fired.

A grand military and naval review, participated in by the army, navy, coast guard, national guard and visiting military units, including commands of the Centennial Legion, concluded the program.

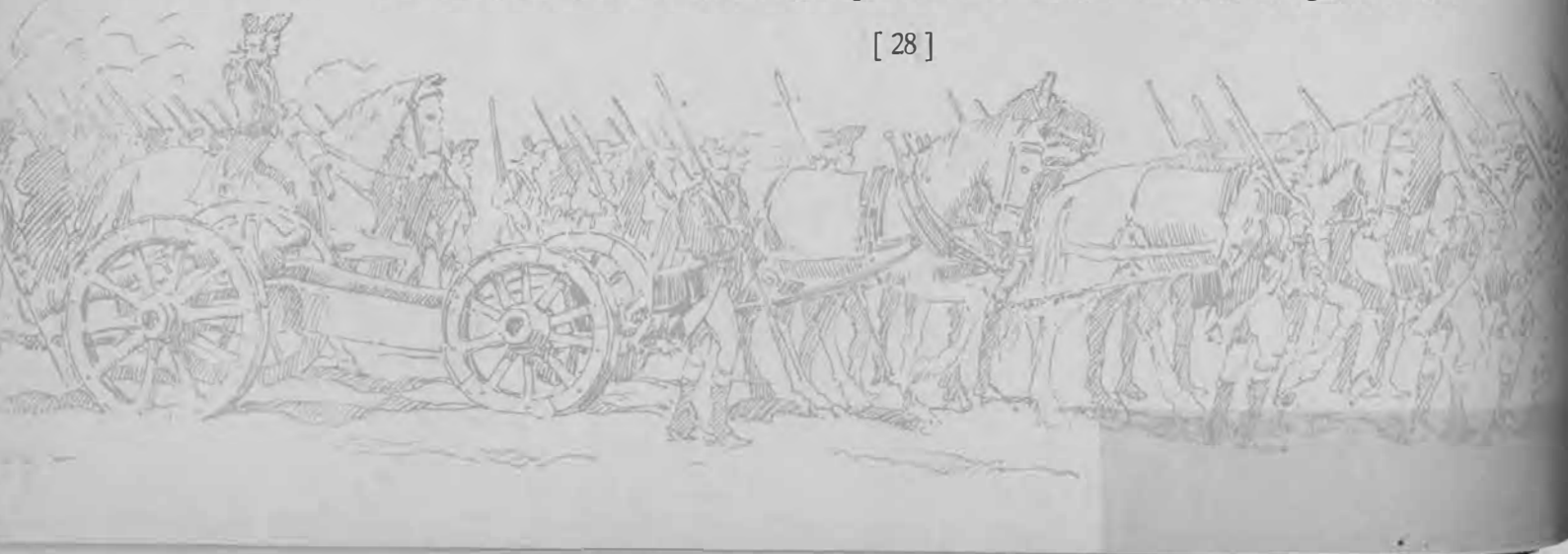
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The Seventy-first Congress created a commission of ten Senators and Representatives to give direction to the framing of a program of events commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Congress further set aside an appropriation of \$200,000 for this celebration.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, desirous of assisting in this historic undertaking, voted \$12,500 and set up a commission of ten members.

To supplement the work of these two commissions and to act in capacities in which the Federal and State groups could not function, the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, composed of public-spirited citizens from Virginia and other states of the Union, sprang into being at the request of the two commissions. This association contributed materially, both in the collection of additional funds and in the preparations for the celebration, to the excellent work of the Federal and State groups. Various other commonwealths set up Yorktown commissions, which were of great service to the officers and directors of the celebration. The part played by national patriotic societies and civic organizations was equally large.

Particularly active in the work of preparation on the part of these organizations were: Hon. S. Otis Bland, Representative from the First Virginia Con-



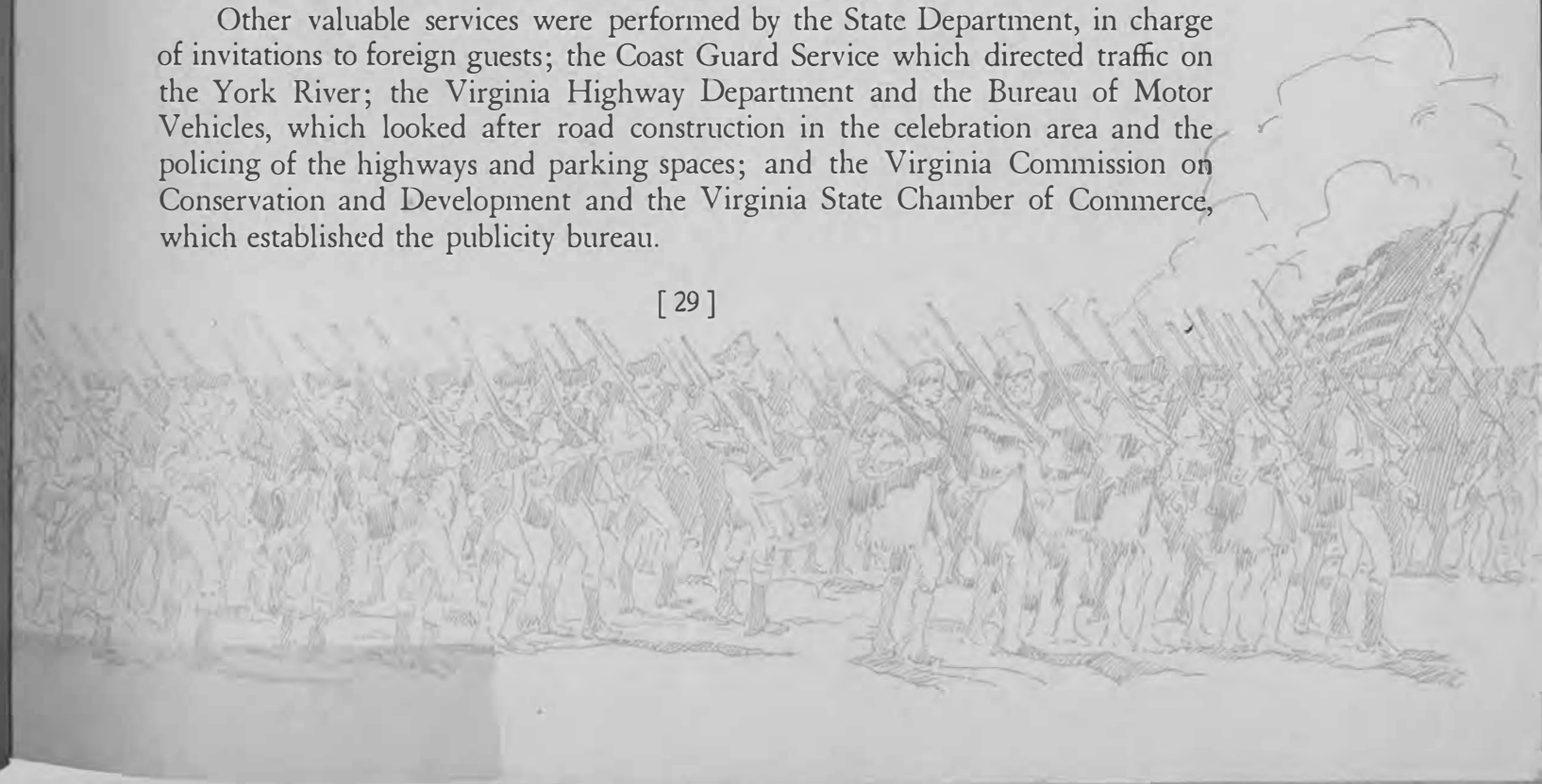
gressional District; Hon. Ashton Dovell, floor leader of the Virginia House of Delegates, and Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, President of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association. Other officers and members of the commissions and the Yorktown association contributed freely of their time and ability. Albert R. Rogers was selected to direct the celebration activities.

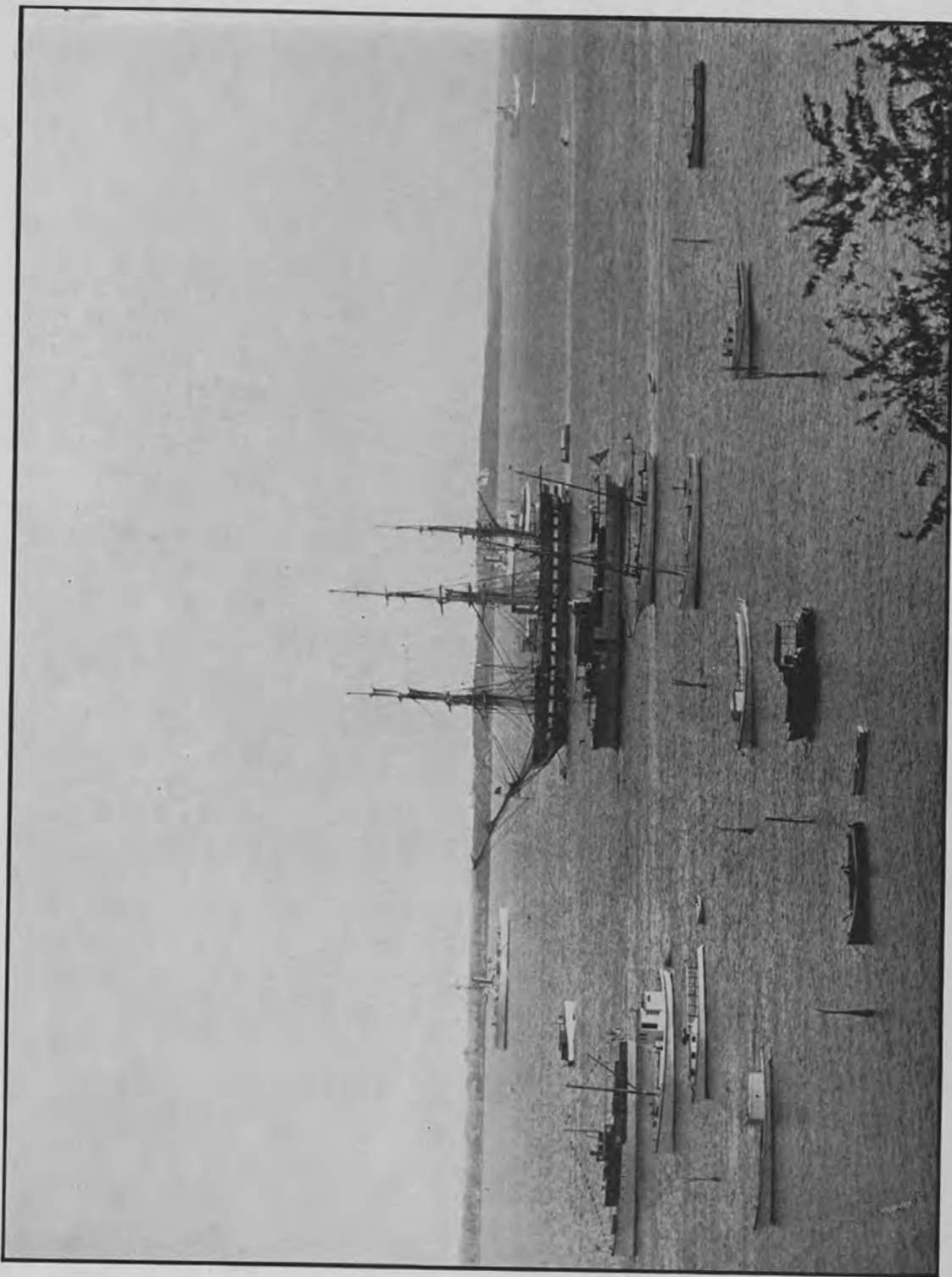
Pending completion of plans for the Sesquicentennial observance of the victory at Yorktown and the birth of the Federal Republic, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, pursuant to an act of Congress, established the Colonial National Monument, embracing the Yorktown battlefield, Jamestown Island and parts of the city of Williamsburg. Coincident with the development of the Colonial National Monument, officials of the National Park Service undertook preparations for the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, and great credit therefor is due Oliver G. Taylor, engineer-in-charge of the park project, William Morrison Robinson, Jr., Superintendent of the National Monument, and the staff of assistants. Their services included the clearing of the battlefield, preparation of specifications for the necessary construction work, the awarding of contracts and, in many instances, actual construction work on the grounds.

Similar service was accorded the celebration officials by the United States Army, under the direction of Brigadier-General Stanley D. Embick, commanding officer of Fort Monroe, Virginia. General Embick, his official staff and several hundred soldiers, moved to the celebration grounds several weeks in advance of the opening date, and assisted materially in the preparation of the celebration layout. The building of roads, footpaths and docks was largely taken over by the army. Headquarters and exhibition tents were erected, latrines even built and parking spaces were provided under army direction.

The contribution of the United States Navy was also notable. Besides the battleship on which the President travelled to Yorktown, the navy's most modern cruisers escorted the French quadron, bearing the official delegation of the French Republic, from the Virginia Capes to Hampton Roads. In the York River the navy assembled an imposing array of modern war vessels. Naval forces participated in land ceremonies, and marines assisted in the control of traffic.

Other valuable services were performed by the State Department, in charge of invitations to foreign guests; the Coast Guard Service which directed traffic on the York River; the Virginia Highway Department and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, which looked after road construction in the celebration area and the policing of the highways and parking spaces; and the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development and the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, which established the publicity bureau.





Frigate "Constitution" in York River

Invocation before the Address of the President of the United States.

*Offered by REV. WM. A. R. GOODWIN, D.D., LL.D.,
Rector of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va.*

1 1 1

O LORD, our Governor, whose glory is in all the world; we commend this nation to Thy merciful care, that being guided by Thy Providence, we may dwell secure in Thy peace.

Grant to the President of the United States, to the Governors of our States and Territories, and to all in authority, wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will, and fill them with the love of truth and righteousness.

Bless our land with honorable industry, with the spirit of brotherhood, with sound learning, and with pure manners. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues.

Strengthen and protect those who are enlisted in the national defense, and grant that this nation may use her armed force solely in the cause of justice and liberty. Hasten the time, O Lord, when the will to war shall yield to the will to peace.

Let Thy Fatherly love enfold and guide the children of this and every nation, and grant that in their schools today and in their hearts continually, they may dedicate themselves to the service of God and humanity.

We thank Thee for the ancient fellowships recalled at this time and in this place, and for the heritage of enobling ideals received from England, our mother land, and for the ties which bind us to her in lasting concord.

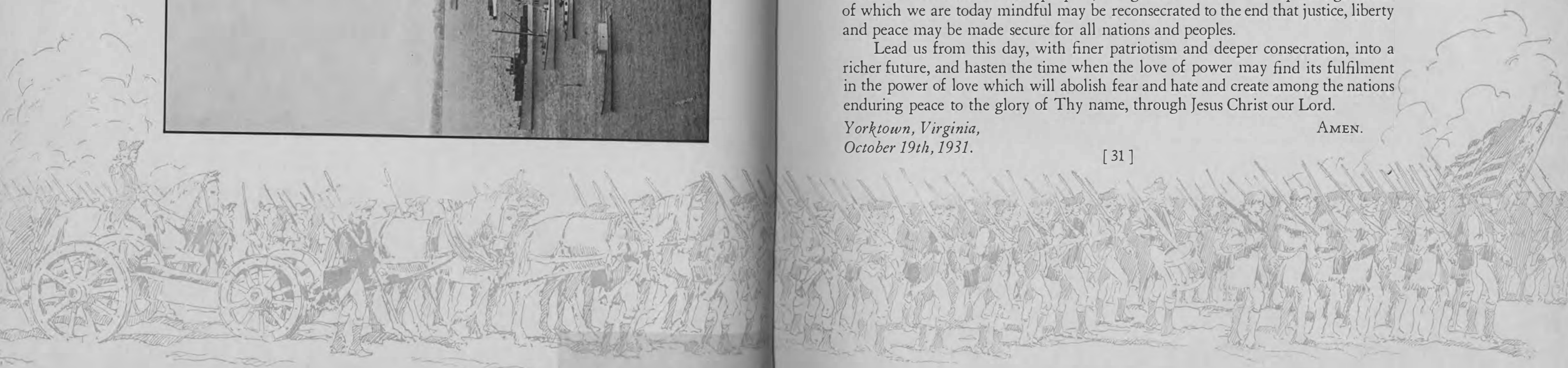
Make us ever mindful of our debt of gratitude to France and our other patriot allies.

Use, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the inspiration of this Celebration to weld the memories recalled into noble purpose, and grant that the fellowships and gratitude of which we are today mindful may be reconsecrated to the end that justice, liberty and peace may be made secure for all nations and peoples.

Lead us from this day, with finer patriotism and deeper consecration, into a richer future, and hasten the time when the love of power may find its fulfilment in the power of love which will abolish fear and hate and create among the nations enduring peace to the glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

*Yorktown, Virginia,
October 19th, 1931.*

AMEN.





President Hoover Speaking at Yorktown

Address of the President of the United States

*At the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration
Monday, October 19, 1931*

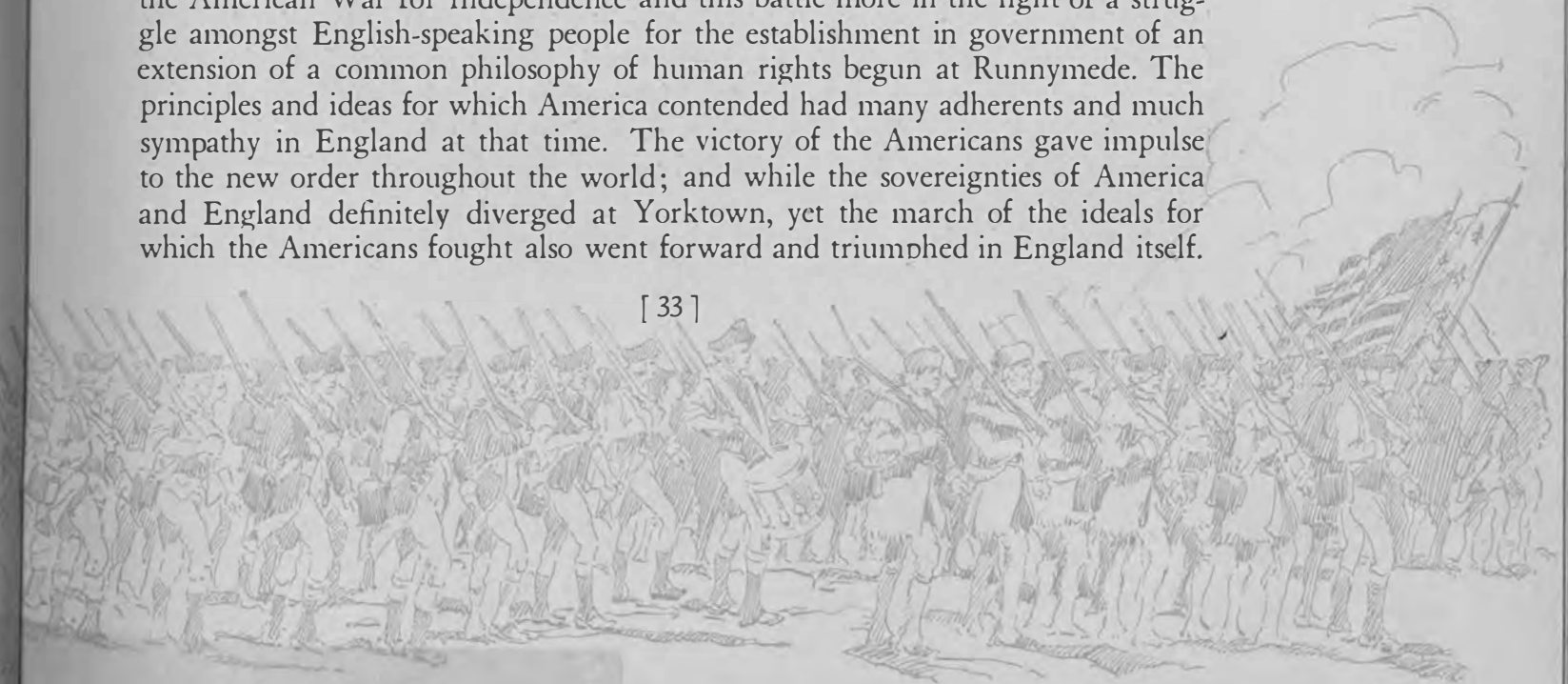
Our Guests and My Fellow Countrymen:

No person here present, no school child of the millions listening in on this occasion, needs reminder of the significance of the Battle of Yorktown. If we judge it by the standard of battles in which the contrary result would have essentially varied the whole course of history, then it becomes one of the very few decisive battles in the history of the world.

Six years of war for independence had sorely exhausted the resources, depleted the forces, and sapped the support of that group of men whose genius gave freedom to our country. With the inroads the mother country had made in subjection of the northern colonies, it is extremely doubtful if the struggle for independence could have succeeded had Washington lost at Yorktown. Certainly with the victory at Yorktown, our independence was won.

In military history, Yorktown is distinguished as one of the great battles in which land and sea forces co-ordinated. The naval co-operation was furnished by France, herself also at war with Great Britain. For that co-operation we have held during these 150 years a grateful remembrance. That sentiment, continuing down through our history, finally flowered in the co-operation which the American people gave to France in their defense against an overwhelming enemy. The presence of Marshal Petain and General Pershing here today symbolizes this second comradeship in arms, so magnificently begun by De Grasse, Lafayette and Rochambeau.

We assemble here today to celebrate a victory for our own independence, but not essentially a victory over the British. The long span of history will interpret the American War for Independence and this battle more in the light of a struggle amongst English-speaking people for the establishment in government of an extension of a common philosophy of human rights begun at Runnymede. The principles and ideas for which America contended had many adherents and much sympathy in England at that time. The victory of the Americans gave impulse to the new order throughout the world; and while the sovereignties of America and England definitely diverged at Yorktown, yet the march of the ideals for which the Americans fought also went forward and triumphed in England itself.



The common acceptance of many of these principles has aligned the English-speaking people side by side for a century of peace, concord, sympathy and devotion to a liberty defined and assured under a reign of law. The triumph of these new ideas in America strengthened the impulses for liberty in France.

"It is not to be doubted," wrote Lafayette, in sending the keys of the Bastille to Washington, "that the principles of America opened the Bastille."

Our purpose today is to pay homage to a glorious event in our national history. Among many benedictions offered to us by this ceremony, one is renewed acquaintance with the spirit of George Washington. The campaign which led to its final climax here established his military genius. It was the crown of victory which placed his name among the great commanders of all time.

It is not too much to say that without Washington the war for independence would not have been won.

Washington's greatness was far more than a great general; it lay in his soul and his character. Of him, in sober, critical judgment, a gifted modern historian, James Truslow Adams, has written: "In the travail of war and revolution, America had brought forth a man to be ranked with the greatest and noblest of any age in all the world. There have been no greater generals in the field and statesmen in the cabinet in our own and other nations. There has been no greater character. When we think of Washington, it is not as a military leader, nor as executive or diplomat. We think of the man who by sheer force of character held a divided and disorganized country together until victory was achieved, and who, after peace was won, still held his disunited countrymen by their love and respect and admiration for himself until a nation was welded into enduring strength and unity."

This national shrine stands for more than a glorious battle. It is a shrine which symbolizes things of the spirit. The victory of Yorktown was a victory for mankind. It was another blaze in the great trail of human freedom. Through these ideas and ideals the minds of a people were liberated, their exertions and accomplishments stimulated.

The primary national consequence of the independence we finally won here was the release of our national mind from all hampering restraints put upon us by subjection to another nation and an older civilization. Here America became free to be America. We acquired the opportunity for unrestrained development of a government and culture that should be our own. It has made possible the realization of those visions of government and organized society which arose among us as a result of individuality of temperament born of the frontiers of a new continent.

If we look back over these 150 years, we see our Nation marking progress

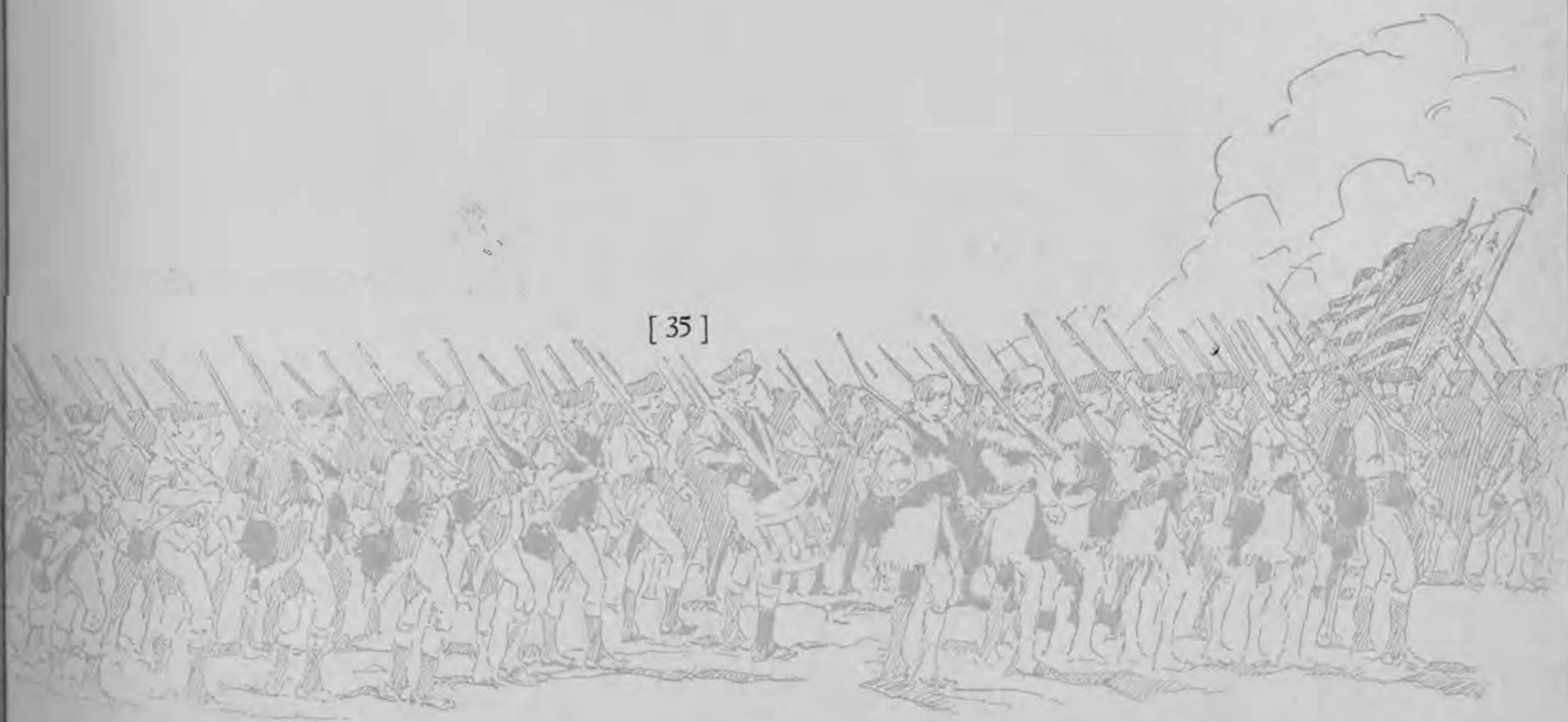
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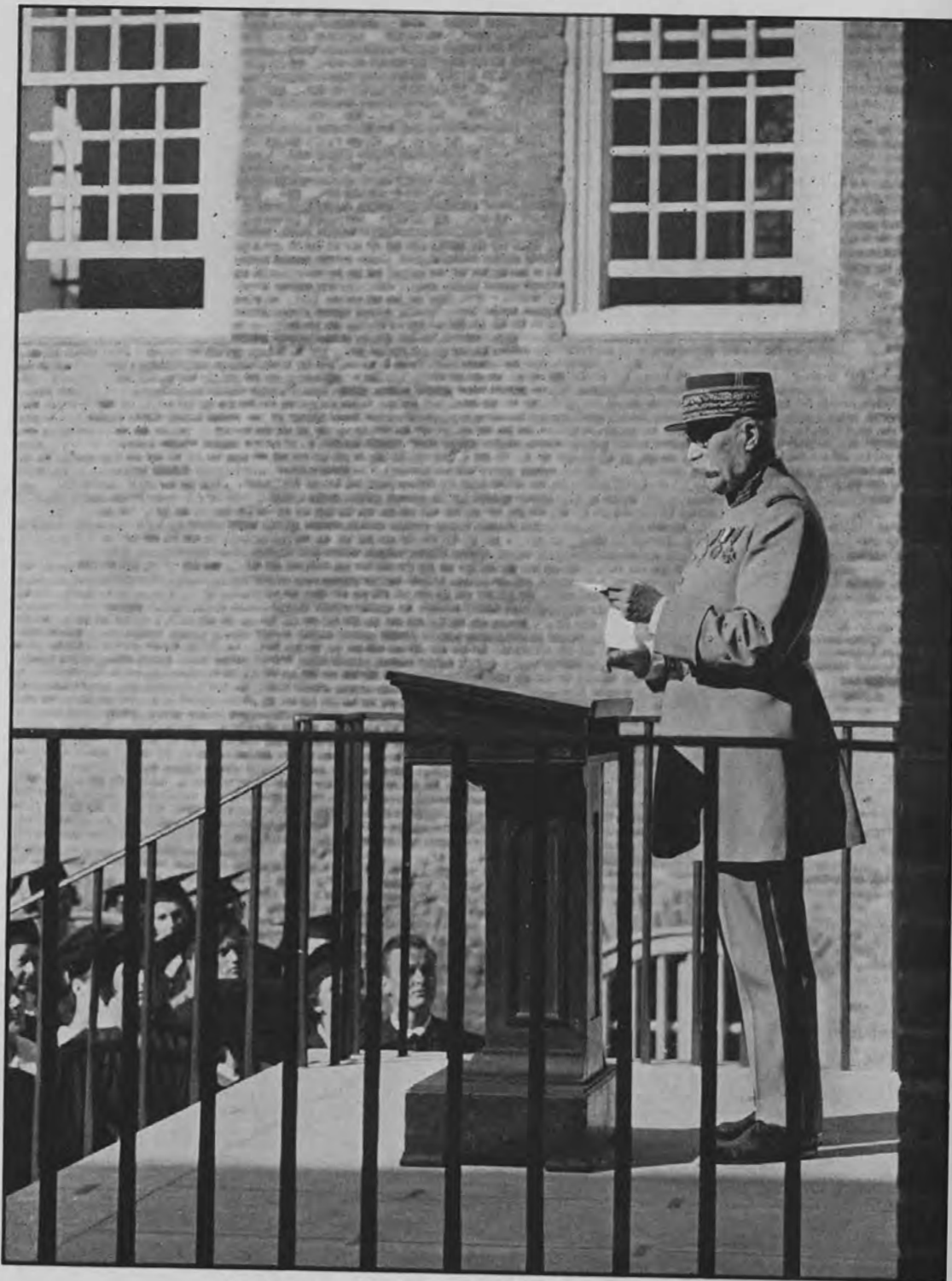


with every decade. From these communities of 3,000,000 people scattered along the Atlantic Seaboard, it has grown to more than 120,000,000. It has marked the full sweep of the continent to the Pacific Ocean with magnificent cities, homes, and farms, with a degree of comfort and security hitherto unknown in human history. It has grown in education and knowledge, from which invention and discovery has been accelerated, with every year bringing a harvest of new comforts and inspiration. It has unfolded a great experiment in human society, builded new and powerful institutions born of new ideas and new ideals, new visions of human relations. It has attained a wider diffusion of liberty and happiness and more of material things than humanity has ever known before. It has attained a security amongst nations by which no thought ever comes that an enemy may step within our borders.

While temporary dislocations have come to us because of the World War, we must not forget that our forefathers met similar obstacles to progress time and time again, and yet the Nation has swept forward to ever-increasing strength. The unparalleled rise of America has not been the result of riches in lands, forests, or mines; it sprung from the ideas and ideals which liberated minds and stimulated the spirits of men. In those ideas and ideals are the soul of the people. No American can review this vast pageant of progress without confidence and faith, without courage, strength, and resolution for the future.

[35]





Marshal Petain Speaking at College of William and Mary

Address by Marshal Petain

*At the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration
Saturday, October 17, 1931*

WHEN, on the 19th day of October, 1781, Lord Cornwallis' capitulation, together with that of the principal British Army, forever determined America's independence, a memorable era opened for your country and for the world.

In deciding to celebrate the 150th anniversary with due solemnity, the Government of the United States could not remain alone, but wished to include in this glorious commemoration the old-time associates who participated with your patriotic troops in that heroic effort. France is at one with the American people in exalting the high ideals of right and liberty and adding a sacramental homage to those who fought and to those who fell here for their sake.

Personally, I deeply value the honor of heading this delegation composed of the great-grandsons of the French commanding officers who placed their troops under Washington's orders and on the very spot which so long ago witnessed the triumph of the Franco-American forces. Who can stand here and remain unmoved at the thought of the seemingly desperate struggle which culminated on the ground before us—a struggle moral as well as material; for to bring to the minds of men to the necessity of action, it took the persuasive audacity of a Lafayette and the tireless patience of a Franklin. During that dark and long hour which followed the occupation of New York and the taking of Philadelphia, the American cause seemed indeed hopeless. Then the dawn of success broke with the gradual progress of the Continental forces in the Carolinas and in Virginia; finally, Yorktown saw the day of victory when Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette joined forces, while De Grasse's fleet, after having landed its combatants, patrolled this coast.

But it is not for me to praise France's unselfish aid, still less to repeat your own history; but it is my obvious duty to recall more recent events when our people's blood was once again mingled on a common battlefield, and it is as a brother-in-arms that I come today to offer a new tribute to the American companions to whose soldierly qualities I, better perhaps than any other, can attest.

Our two countries had already pledged themselves, by the treaty of alliance signed in 1778, to a "real and sincere friendship"; a hundred and forty years later, true to their word, the United States lined up with France for the defense of right and equity.

The sequence of events in the drama which drenched Europe in blood is still present to every memory. How clearly we recall the gathering of the war clouds over the nations, the call to arms, Belgium and Northeastern France invaded and laid waste; the victory of the Marne; then endless trench warfare with three long years of mourning and ruin.

France unflinchingly bore the brunt of the conflict while England and Belgium stood gallantly at her side. Meanwhile around us palpitated those to whom the ideals of civilization and justice were dear. America, from the first moment, manifested the extent of her sympathy. Renewing the act of Lafayette, quantities of volunteers flocked to our flag. Your youthful and ardent-souled Alan Seeger, in the midst of the long conflict, thanked France for "That great privilege of dying well"; Kenneth Weeks, the author, before his heroic death, wrote to his mother these touching lines: "In fighting for France, I feel that I am fighting for you." Sweeny, an officer from West Point, enlisted as private in the French army; Victor Chapman, James McConnell, Kiffan, Rockwell, young Genet, and many others, overcame all the difficulties of enlistment in our ranks. Their names, inscribed upon the monument to the American volunteers in Paris, will never be absent from our memories or from our hearts.

Your people, deeply moved by the recital of these deeds, responded to the call of such generous enthusiasm, and an immense burst of charity toward the victims of the war followed their sacrifice. America is sometimes criticized for her too strenuous business methods, but on this occasion sentiment and not interest predominated in all her acts. The practical and sentimental aspects of the American character were amalgamated when choice was made of a man who stood for organization as much as feeling, and who is now your Chief Magistrate. Abandoning the vast business enterprises which he had himself developed and brought to prosperity, disdaining the leisure which might have seemed the legitimate reward of years of labor, Mr. Hoover consecrated his rare talent to the alleviation of suffering among the civil population of the invaded regions of Belgium and Northern France. Thanks to him, ten million French and Belgians escaped famine and disease.

Soon this attitude, which, on the other side of the line, was judged too benevolent for neutrality, was resented and reprisals were threatened. Our adversary was determined to obtain full empire of the sea, thus imperiling neutral rights. Commerce was annihilated and civilization in jeopardy. Your President,



though by nature essentially pacific, was too jealous of the Nation's honor and too fully conscious of the great part which America was about to play in the world not to realize that the hour for intervention had struck. On the 6th of April, 1917, the United States came into the fight.

Repeating almost word for word the declaration of Vergennes, French Minister in 1778, President Wilson thus addressed Congress:

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion; we seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind."

A great thrill of pride and hope went through the allied armies and their people. Coming from the strongest neutral nation, this deeply meditated and deliberate intervention solemnly proclaimed the justice of our cause and brought the certainty of eventual victory.

From that moment you refused to measure future sacrifices and, as the Executive declared:

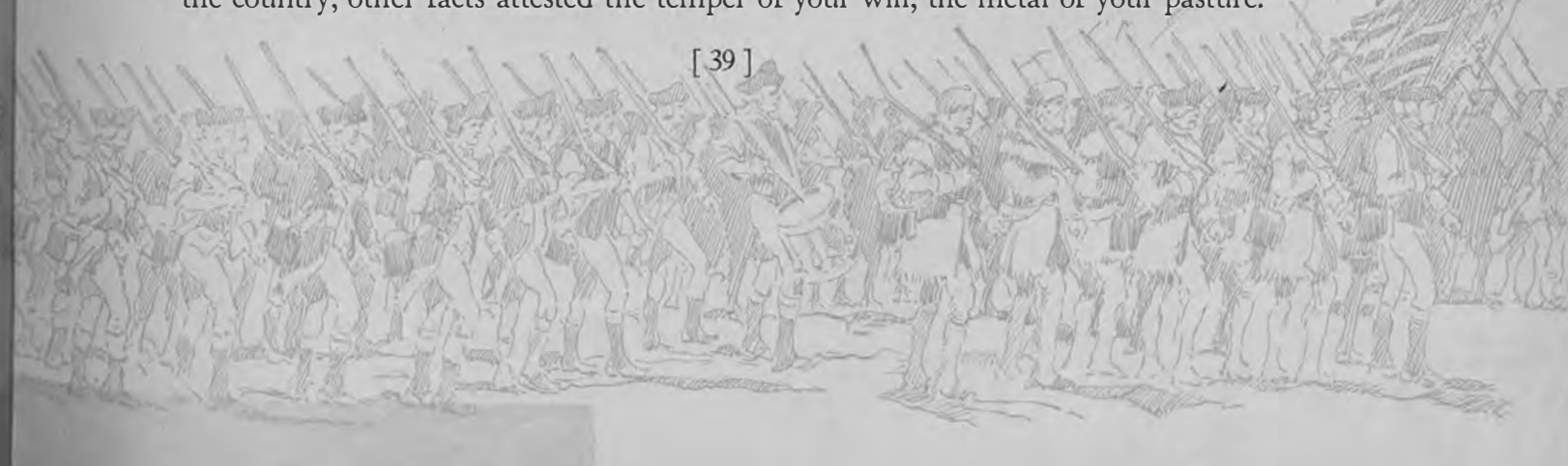
"We are about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power."

Such devotion appeared the more meritorious in that America could have no illusions as to the magnitude of the task in hand. Her face had been too consistently set toward peace; she had been too absorbed in her war charities to contemplate war itself. Suddenly vast problems confronted the Government. Not only was it necessary to create an immense army, to recruit, instruct, equip and officer thousands of new soldiers; means of transportation had also to be found to carry troops across a hostile ocean. There was also the grave question of training camps prior to entering the field of action, and the ever-renewed difficulty of subsistence on a foreign soil.

This threefold endeavor—organization in the home camp, transportation overseas, establishment of commissariat—had to be practically improvised in every service. Your effort resulted in the arming of four million men, two million of whom were shipped to Europe. One million three hundred thousand reached the fighting line. What wonder that during two whole years all the energies of the nation came into play!

The country was ready to furnish this gigantic task!

If the ovations which welcomed Marshal Joffre in 1917 revealed the heart of the country, other facts attested the temper of your will, the metal of your pasture.





The Lord Cornwallis of Today Pays Tribute to the Conqueror of His Ancestor

For it was at this time that the conscription law, so foreign to your habits and past ideas, was adopted, and that you accepted without complaint the financial burden of this massed incorporation.

To direct and control all these energies, America found the men whom she needed. The bold resolution of the President personified the firm will to conquer. Newton Baker, Secretary of War, exemplified physical activity and mental foresight. He insisted on visiting the first-line trenches in order to satisfy himself of the combatants' most pressing needs.

General Tasker Bliss, Chief of Staff in Washington, brought his great technical science to the organization and equipment of the first contingents and afterwards took a well-defined place in the inter-allied counsel.

Last but not least, General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces. Accepting all responsibilities, he showed himself superior to every difficulty and led to victory the largest force that the United States has ever mustered on the field of battle.

In the exercise of your complex duty, dear General, you gave proof of eminent qualities as a commander joined to a straight-forward and chivalric spirit which went to the heart of French soldier and civilian. Never shall either of them forget the symbolic gesture, when, on the Fourth of July, 1917, accompanying the 16th Infantry Battalion, you stood before the tomb of Lafayette and became the interpreter of your Nation in pronouncing the words, which are now part of history, "Lafayette, here we are!"

Long months, however, were obliged to pass before the weight of the American army could make itself felt at the front. At the beginning of 1918 the wear of three years continuous fighting had enfeebled the allied armies, whilst the Russian defection and the Roumanian retreat had given the enemy fresh forces together with the illusion of victory.

Instinctively all eyes turned toward America; she alone could bring a remedy to the crisis, and on her depended the fate of decisive battle.

"What do we care for the American contingents; they can neither swim over nor fly over," said our opponents, contemptuously.

Nevertheless, they did come. By the first of March, 1918, three hundred thousand of them had disembarked, and already four divisions—the first, second, twenty-sixth and forty-second—had been put to the proof in the quiet Lorraine sectors when the great battle of 1918 began.

In that grave and decisive hour I have ever in mind the spontaneous and liberal offer made by General Pershing, who, on the evening of the 25th of March, proposed the aid of his troops to the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies. A few days later, like Rochambeau, who, of old, placed the French troops under

Washington's command, General Pershing stepped forward and offered to Marshal Foch, recently created Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, the disposal of all the American contingent. "There is just one thing to do now," said he, "and that is to fight. Infantry, artillery, aviation — everything that we possess is yours; use them as you think fit. I have come expressly to assure you that the American people will be proud to take part in the greatest battle of history."

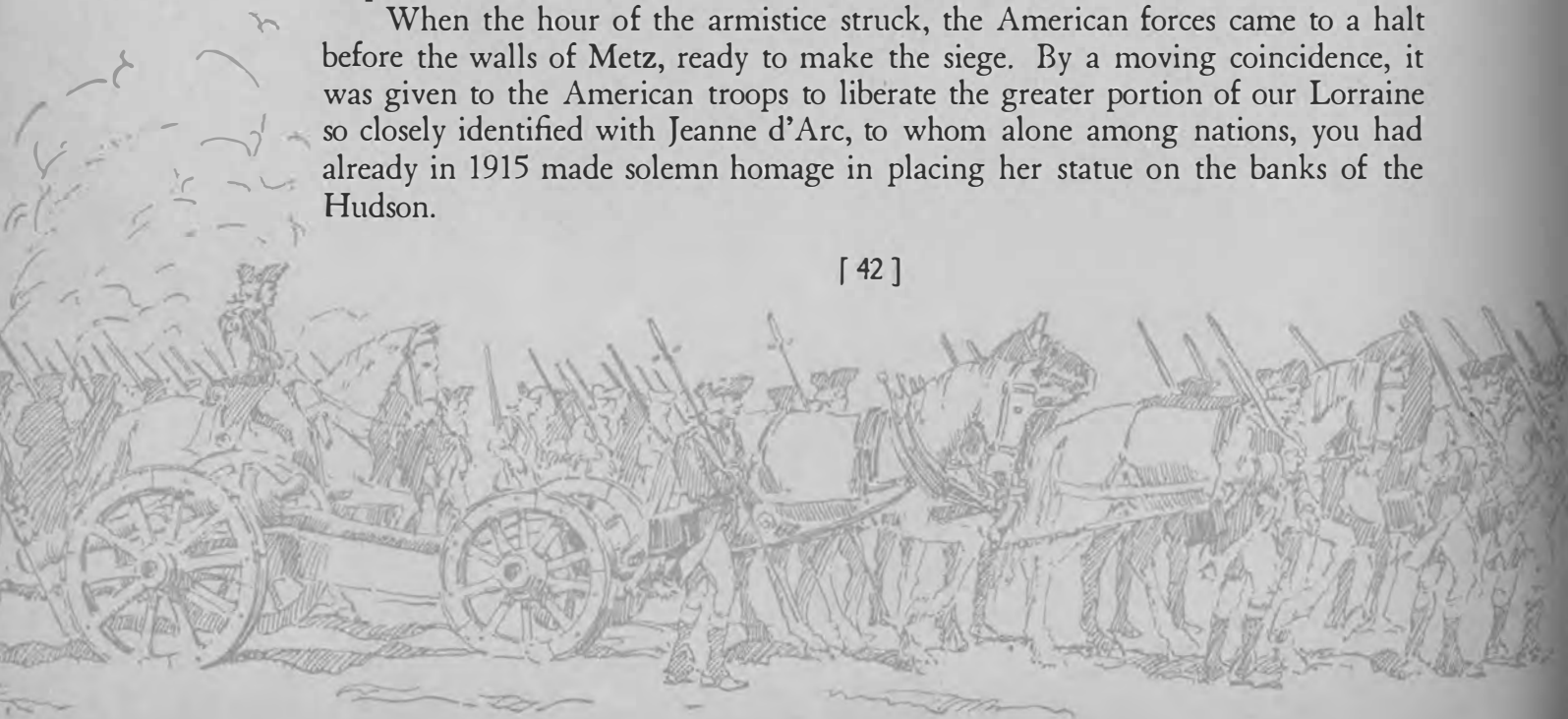
Then, as the assaults against our front were redoubled, America, at Marshal Foch's request, made a formidable effort to hasten the arrival of her troops. The mastery of the seas which had been so essential at the taking of Yorktown was again a condition of success. Thanks to the efficacy of the defenses against submarines, thanks to the vigor of the American merchant marine and the highly efficient aid of the British fleet, two hundred and forty thousand Americans were disembarked in May, two hundred and eighty thousand in June, more than three hundred thousand in July. As a final proof of her inflexible determination to collaborate whole-heartedly with the allies, the United States Government pledged itself to send, within a year, one hundred divisions. Thus the allied armies had no longer to fear a deficit in their effectives.

When the first American units were rushed into the battle they immediately gave proof of their fighting spirit, notably at Cantigny, at Belleau Wood, and also at Chateau-Thierry. Others entered more quiet sectors, replacing the French divisions which were thus fresh for action. Thanks to the immense reserve constituted by the American army, while in process of formation, the allied command was able to begin decisive operations by the 18th of July.

In this campaign, the American army, under its own chief and its own flag, took a large share. The 12th of September an initial victory fell to their valor. The First, Fourth and Fifth Corps, under Liggett, Dickman and Cameron, stormed the St. Mihiel salient, captured sixteen thousand prisoners, five hundred guns, and opened up one of the most important of our communication lines.

The 26th of September the allied armies delivered the general attack between Meuse and Argonne. Fifteen American divisions took the entrenched positions which the enemy had pronounced impregnable. Then, after two months' incessant fighting, the armies of General Liggett and of General Bullard overcame desperate resistance and reached the Meuse at Sedan.

When the hour of the armistice struck, the American forces came to a halt before the walls of Metz, ready to make the siege. By a moving coincidence, it was given to the American troops to liberate the greater portion of our Lorraine so closely identified with Jeanne d'Arc, to whom alone among nations, you had already in 1915 made solemn homage in placing her statue on the banks of the Hudson.



America might well lay down her arms. A hundred and twenty-two thousand of her sons had fallen. The greater number sleep their last sleep in French earth toward which a generous impulse had directed them; but these sacrifices were not in vain. France was saved, and with her the cause of liberty triumphed. America had magnificently wiped out the debt of gratitude which had been contracted at Yorktown.

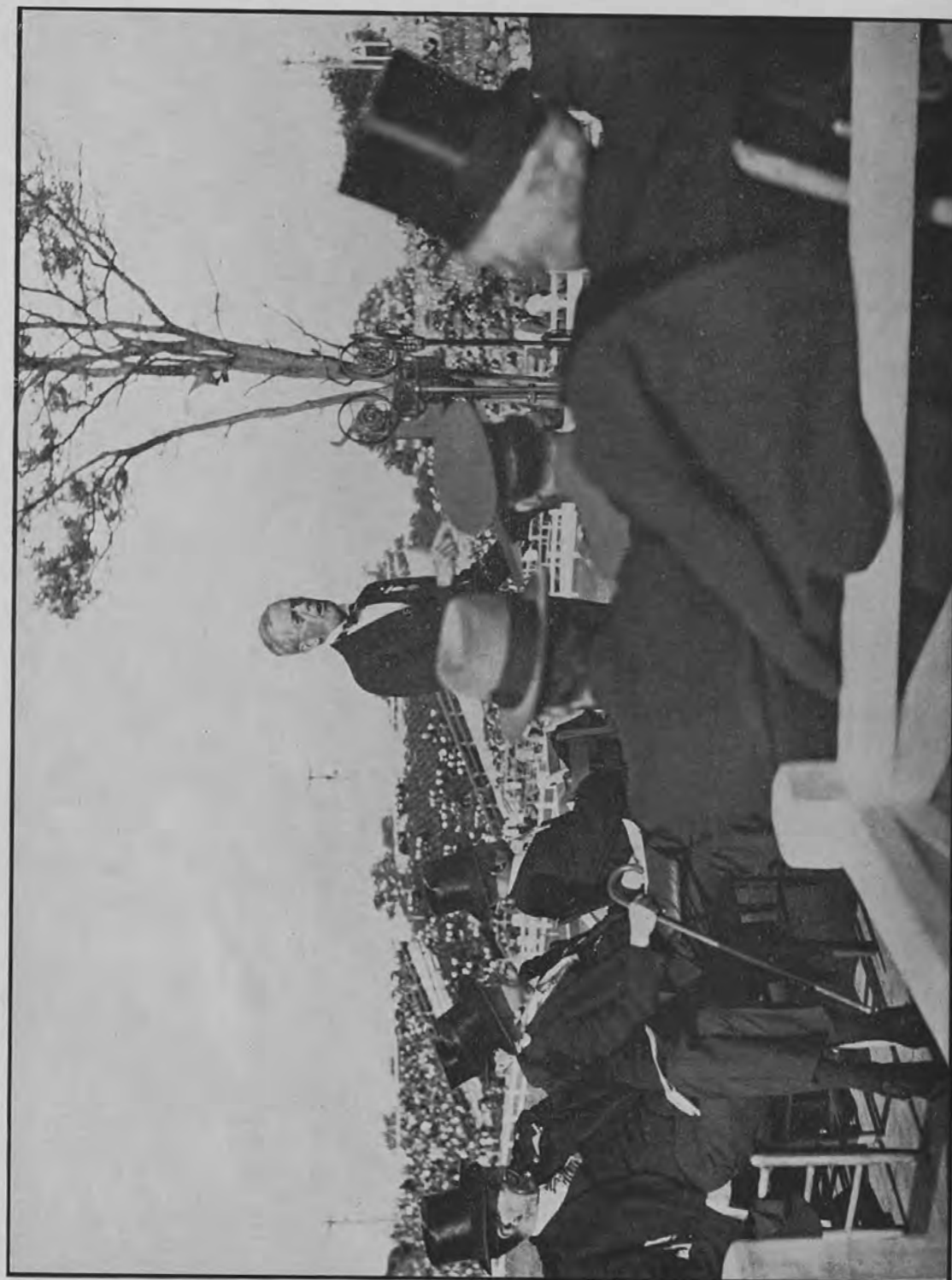
Better still, following the trail which Lafayette and Rochambeau had blazed of yore, by her disinterested and generous intervention, she had inaugurated a new moral and international theory, according to which it should no longer be the selfish interests of one country, but a higher ideal of justice and mutual respect which should prevail among civilized nations.

She had demonstrated that for this ideal, distant countries were capable of uniting in high devotion to a noble cause. Above the warlike squadrons with their endless procession of ruin and mourning a great lesson of solidarity became apparent.

It will be to the eternal honor of America and France that they only fought side by side for the sake of freedom, and, the conflict over, had but one desire—that of bringing freedom more fully to mankind.

The collaboration between America and France, begun in 1780, again established in 1917, had fruitful results not only for our two peoples, but for the whole world. Doubtless it is not yet at an end. May it continue henceforth, and always in favor of Peace!





John Stewart Bryan Speaking at Yorktown

Address by John Stewart Bryan

At the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

Friday, October 16, 1931

Your Excellency, Governor Pollard, Ladies and Gentlemen:

AT SUCH A TIME, on this the anniversary of the birth of the United States, and on this spot where our great Nation came into being, I trust that we may, without the semblance of provincial pride, discuss the contribution of Virginia to Yorktown. Nor am I unmindful of the essential part played by other Colonies, without which the victory at Yorktown could never have been achieved. The time allotted to me is inadequate to pay even a formal tribute to the services of Maryland and her troops, which were the only ones found in every campaign of the Revolution; or to recount the valor of the Blue Hen's chickens of Delaware. The aid of Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, was of inestimable benefit to the cause of the Colonists, and the two Continental Congresses met in Philadelphia.

New York, like the Southern Colonies, was the scene of many military operations and seethed with activity in 1765 over the Stamp Act.

New Jersey was the field for over one hundred battles, among them Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth. And here John Woolman's Abolition Doctrine was promulgated.

As the unwilling but unyielding site of operations, the Colonies of the far South made essential contributions to Yorktown. Though Georgia had no grievances of her own, because of her sympathy for the other Colonies, she joined the Revolutionists, and, in 1775, Colonel Habersham seized thirteen thousand pounds of powder, which were sent to the Continental Army.

To the Carolinas belongs special distinction. The harassing warfare of Marion, Pickens and Sumter against Cornwallis greatly aided Washington by delaying the union of the northern and southern bodies of British troops, and prepared the way for the capitulation. One hundred and thirty-seven battles were fought in South Carolina, and that State contributed \$1,205,978 above her quota to Continental expenses, only a few thousand less than Massachusetts.

North Carolina, with the Regulator War as opposition to the Stamp Act in 1765, the Mecklenburg Declaration in 1775, and the crushing defeat of Cornwallis at King's Mountain in 1780, has a glorious record.



But we cannot detail it all, for we are propounding a theory and not compiling a catalogue.

The first and the unique contribution of this Commonwealth was that it furnished not only a congenial soil, but in very truth a forcing house for the seed of English liberty. This of itself is title to inextinguishable fame and the undying gratitude of mankind. We would, however, mistake the spirit and purpose of this occasion were we to assume that this great concourse had assembled to pay homage to a geographic spot. But even had such been our object Virginia could not have escaped this tribute, for from the time when the courtier tongue of Sir Walter Raleigh coined that designation in honor of Queen Elizabeth, there was no other place in the new world where Englishmen might go, for, as a contemporary book, "A Mirror for Saints and Sinners" puts it:

"Virginia is bounded on the South by new Spain, on the North by new France, on the East by the Atlantic, and her Western borders are unknown."

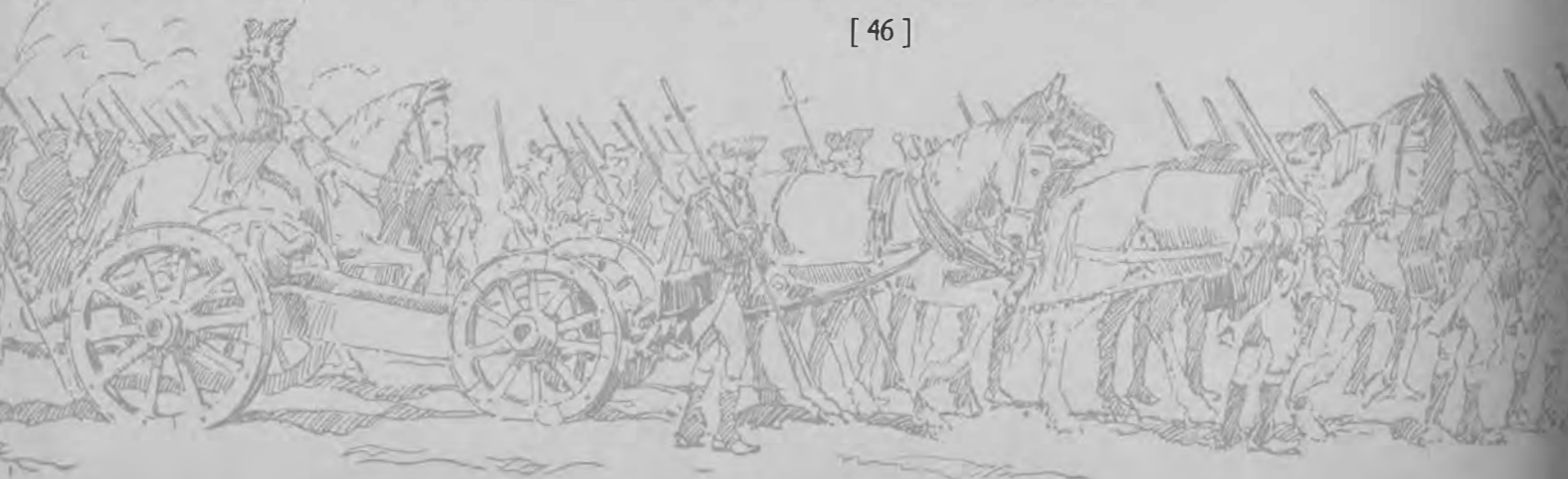
And, as the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, said in his address on this very spot fifty years ago:

"We were all Virginians once, and when the Pilgrim fathers signed their little compact in the cabin of the 'Mayflower' they spoke of Plymouth and Massachusetts as 'these Northern parts of Virginia'."

It is not with the geography of mountain, plain and estuary of a sort that can be mapped and measured that we are concerned today; it is with the far larger and elusive geography of the soul of man. What Virginia added to that spirit; where, if at all, she furthered its activities; when and how she directed its purposes and fortified its resolution, these are the contributions that we seek to ascertain today.

The first manifestations of that spirit lie beyond the beginnings of all recorded history of our race. And this I say because the first records of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers show already active and developed the very principles that created Yorktown.

Two hundred years before 1781 Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated colony at Roanoke Island had been formed, only to perish, and in perishing to leave no trace. But the urge in England welled up like a springing fountain to seek new fields for growth and development and above all to find a new outpost "against her ancient enemy, Spain," new outlets for world trade, and new lands where English speech and the Protestant religion might increase and flourish without fear of the Inquisition. It was the search for freedom, freedom to trade, freedom to think, that vitalized and rendered indestructible this movement in Virginia.



Sir Edwin Sandys was the motive force behind this undertaking. He it was who held to this vast project and who awakened the cupidity and stimulated the vanity of King James:

"To the noble action of the planting of Virginia with Christian Religion and the English people."

Let us pause here to note once more that the purpose of this adventure was not Virginia, nor New England, but a mystical paradise for the planting of the English people. And so the Charter of the Virginia Company was granted under the broad seal of His Majesty.

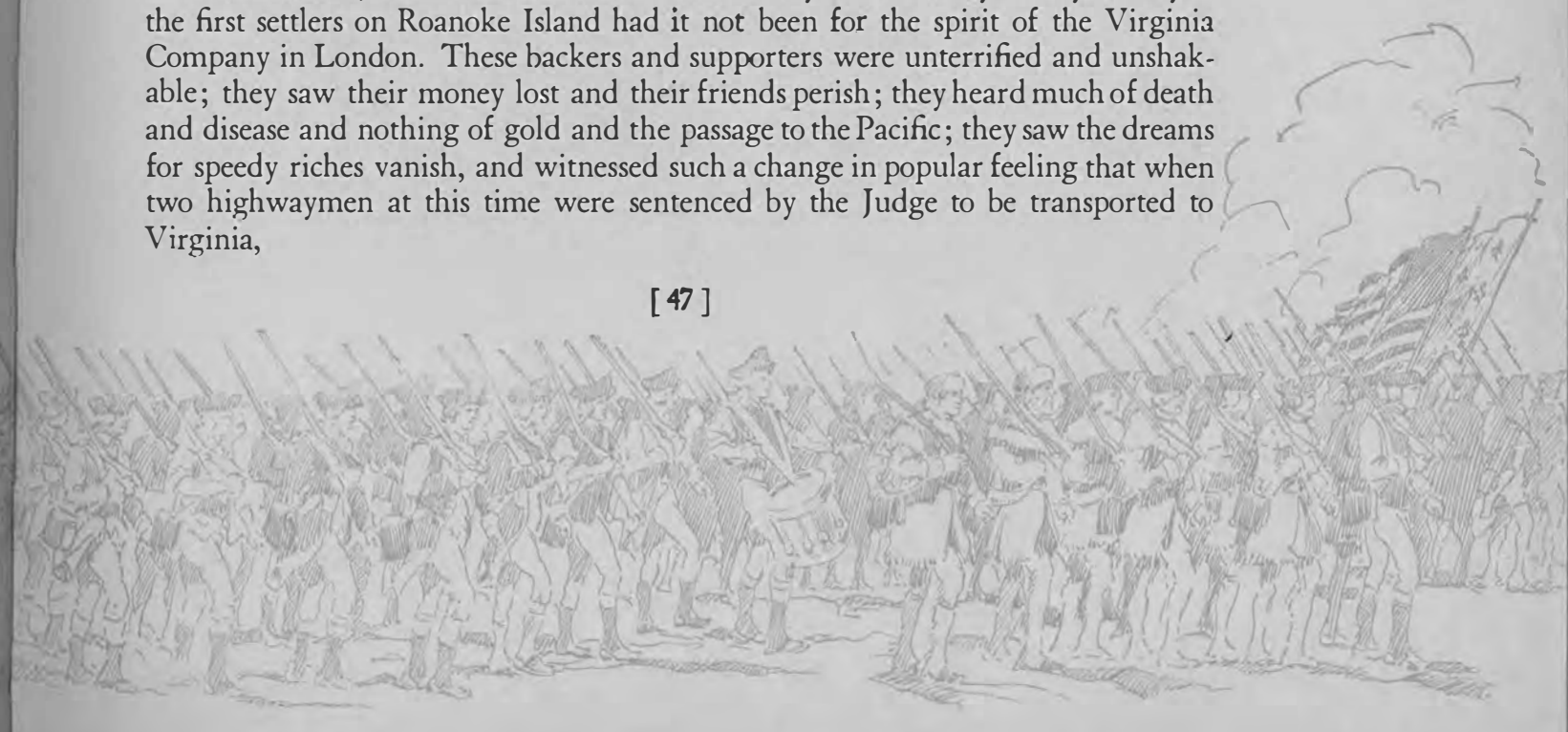
At that period it was touch and go between England and Spain as to which should control America. Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador at London, solemnly warned the English King that this Colony in Virginia would infallibly set up a "seminary of sedition." But Sandys was more persuasive than Gondomar, though at the time the eyes of the Inquisition saw further than the eyes of cupidity.

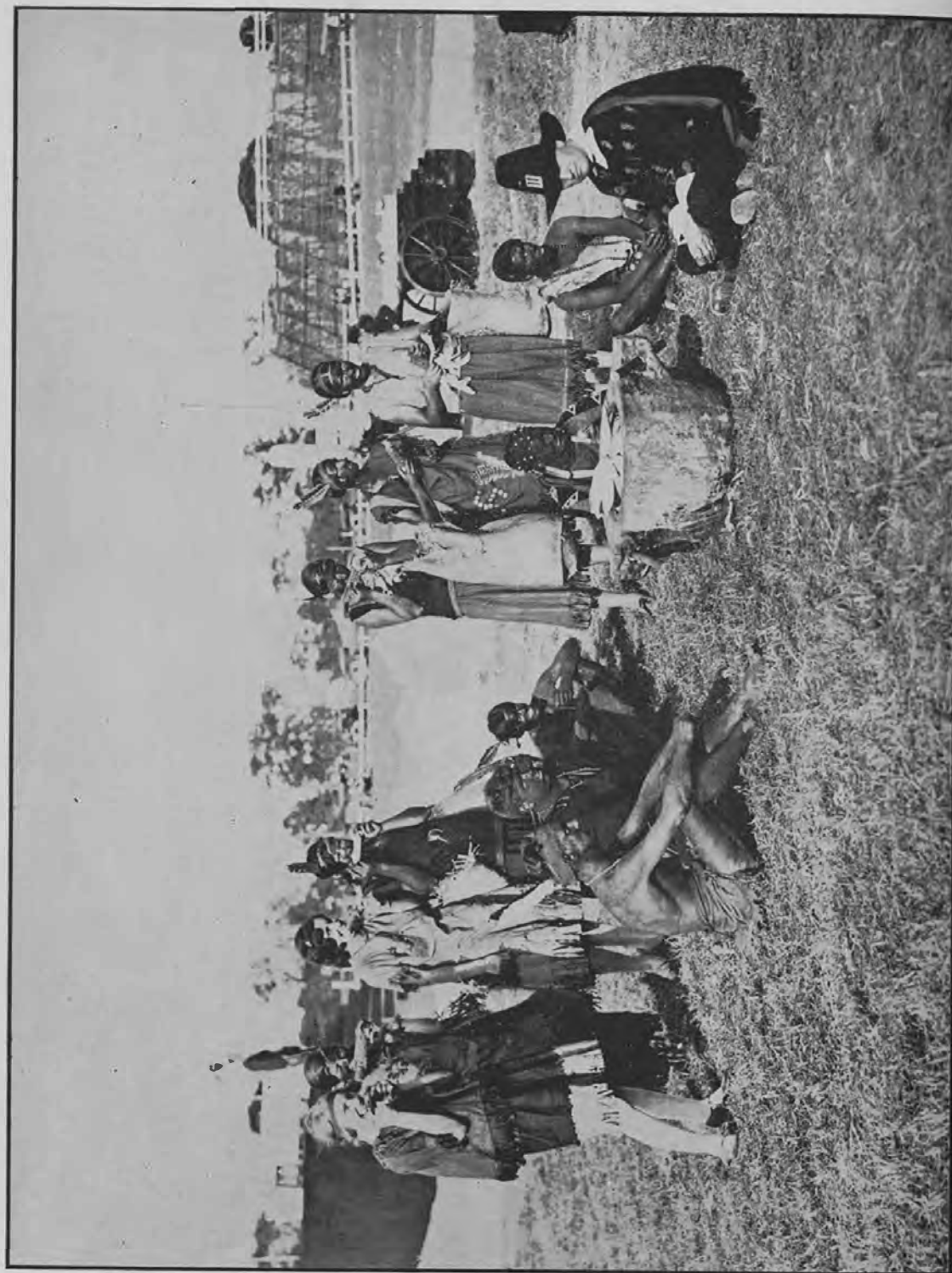
So these strange partners, James, the cowardly King, and Sandys, the courageous commoner, together called into being that little band of adventurers who on December 20-30, 1606, sailed from Blackwall, London, to Virginia. And we must do the King this credit, that the Charter of the Virginia Company seemed to him to offer no hospitable soil for revolution, for four years after the Charter had been granted King James I, blandly observed:

"The state of Monarchy is the supremest thing on earth, for Kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, but even by God himself they are called gods."

The Governor and Council in the Colony of Virginia had power of life and death. The Colonists had no more real freedom in theory than members of the Soviet Republic have today. And all the constitutional freedom of earth would not have served to protect those first settlers from unforeseen and inescapable death by malaria, yellow fever, dysentery and the tomahawk.

And indeed, those obstacles would have destroyed the Colony as they destroyed the first settlers on Roanoke Island had it not been for the spirit of the Virginia Company in London. These backers and supporters were unterrified and unshakable; they saw their money lost and their friends perish; they heard much of death and disease and nothing of gold and the passage to the Pacific; they saw the dreams for speedy riches vanish, and witnessed such a change in popular feeling that when two highwaymen at this time were sentenced by the Judge to be transported to Virginia,





Scene Around the Indian Village

"They fell upon their knees and humbly prayed his Lordship that they might be hanged instead."

And yet, supported by some inner conviction that no untoward event could deflect or extinguish, this noble fellowship of freedom endured to the end.

Here is the master link in that long chain of impulse and endeavor that led from the depths of Scandinavian and British forests to the consummation we celebrate today.

It was hardihood and seamanship that made the men of that "little island in a silver sea" masters of the Atlantic. And as early as 1600 there were already over ten thousand English men and boys engaged in fishing off the Grand Banks.

Here are joined two essential prerequisites—a restless, seafaring race to whose activities the ocean set no bar, and also a politically-minded race that grasped intuitively but unbreakably the fundamentals of representative government. Given these conditions as England gave them, nothing but a treacherous combination between England, Spain and France could have prevented the very winds themselves from carrying the seed of freedom to the new world. Here again Virginia contributed to Yorktown, for it was to these shores that the seed of freedom came, took root, and grew

"A mighty tree that has risen and cleft the soil and grown a mass of spanless bulk, and lays on every side a thousand arms, and rushes to the sun."

There was a strange and tingling tolerance for liberty in Virginia, for the Colony, which was almost a penal settlement condemned to death in 1607, twelve years later had firm assurance that it would be imperishable and had added this contribution to human life across the seas; that it had set up a representative government.

Now, this was June, 1619, one year before the hardy Pilgrims of Leyden sailed from Plymouth for "the Northern parts of Virginia," for another Plymouth which had already been so named by Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia, and Admirall of New England." From that first trial of self-government on the Continent flowed this vast organization for the common good that we today call the United States. Not for self-laudation, but as a simple record we must say that having brought forth the concept for free government in a new world, Virginia next furnished the soil for the cultivation of that ideal, and then gave to the world at Jamestown the demonstration that the demand for self-government in England needed only a bare chance to become a visible and vital reality in Virginia.

In looking back with the perspective that time alone can truly give, it is now clear that that meeting of Burgesses was already pregnant with the very gains that Yorktown assured. For Jamestown presaged and promised Yorktown. The process of development was often retarded, and the way was hard, but the goal was inevitable. When once these sons of England had breathed the large air of liberty in the new land of Virginia an equal liberty was assured for their brothers in England, whether under the blind and selfish Stuarts, or the gross and gluttonous Georges.

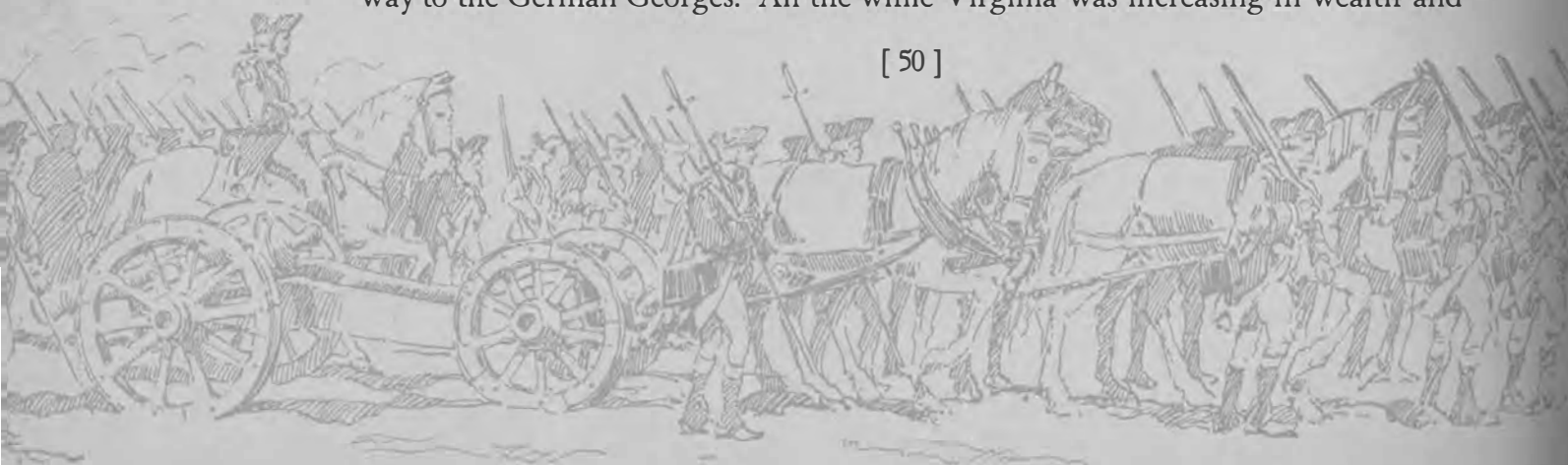
So vigorous was this plant of liberty that in 1636, only sixteen years after that epochal gathering, the House of Burgesses forcibly expelled Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia, "because it resented his efforts to enlarge his powers."

So it comes about that the resistance of Nathaniel Bacon to an arbitrary government here in Virginia in 1676 was on a par with the courage of Hampden in withstanding the illegal but nonetheless deadly powers of the King of England. Every blow for liberty weakens despotism, and every trumpet call to freemen heartens the hosts of patriots, for there is a community of spirit that transcends both time and space and makes fellow-soldiers of all "Champions of the rights of men." The Gracchi in Rome, the Maccabees in Jerusalem, the Covenanters in the Highlands, and the Patriot Planters in Virginia all marched under the same banner and drew inspiration from the inexhaustible depths of the soul of man. Yet when the royal head of Charles fell with his pretensions Virginia remained loyal to the crown and continued to be the only spot on earth where "God Save the King" could still be sung. Nor did these Virginians exhaust their patriotism in empty sound. When the Commonwealth sent troops and warships, the Virginians resisted, and only laid down their arms upon the agreement, among other things, that

"Virginians shall be free from all taxes, customs and impositions whatsoever, and none to be imposed on them without the consent of the General Assembly, and so that neither efforts, nor castles be erected, or garrisons maintained without their consent."

This was the first treaty negotiated on this Continent as between two high contracting powers, to use the terminology of today. One of these parties was the Commonwealth of England and the other the Commonwealth of Virginia. Here was another contribution made by Virginia to the spirit which burst forth in full power at Yorktown.

And now the drama moves swiftly to its conclusion. In England the abortive attempt to restore the Stuarts had failed. William and Mary and Anne had given way to the German Georges. All the while Virginia was increasing in wealth and



the sense of power that comes inevitably to men in command of spreading properties and many dependents. This habit of responsibility for others bred a sense of respect for themselves. As it is said:

"George Washington was the gift of the slave."

There is nothing magical about the name Virginia, but it is a biologic fact that given the soil and climate, given the tobacco growing of the period of slave labor, given the pioneer spirit that conquered the immense northwest territory, given the wealth, leisure and unquenchable desire to master the principles of government, such, for example, as the studies of George Mason, Thomas Jefferson or Richard Bland, it could not have been otherwise than that Virginia would have furnished the intelligence to apprehend and state the rights of the Colonies and then the leaders of men to enforce those rights.

I have no quarrel with John Adams, who said of the speech of James Otis against the writs of Assistance in Boston in February, 1761:

"American independence was then and there born; the seeds of patriots were then and there sown."

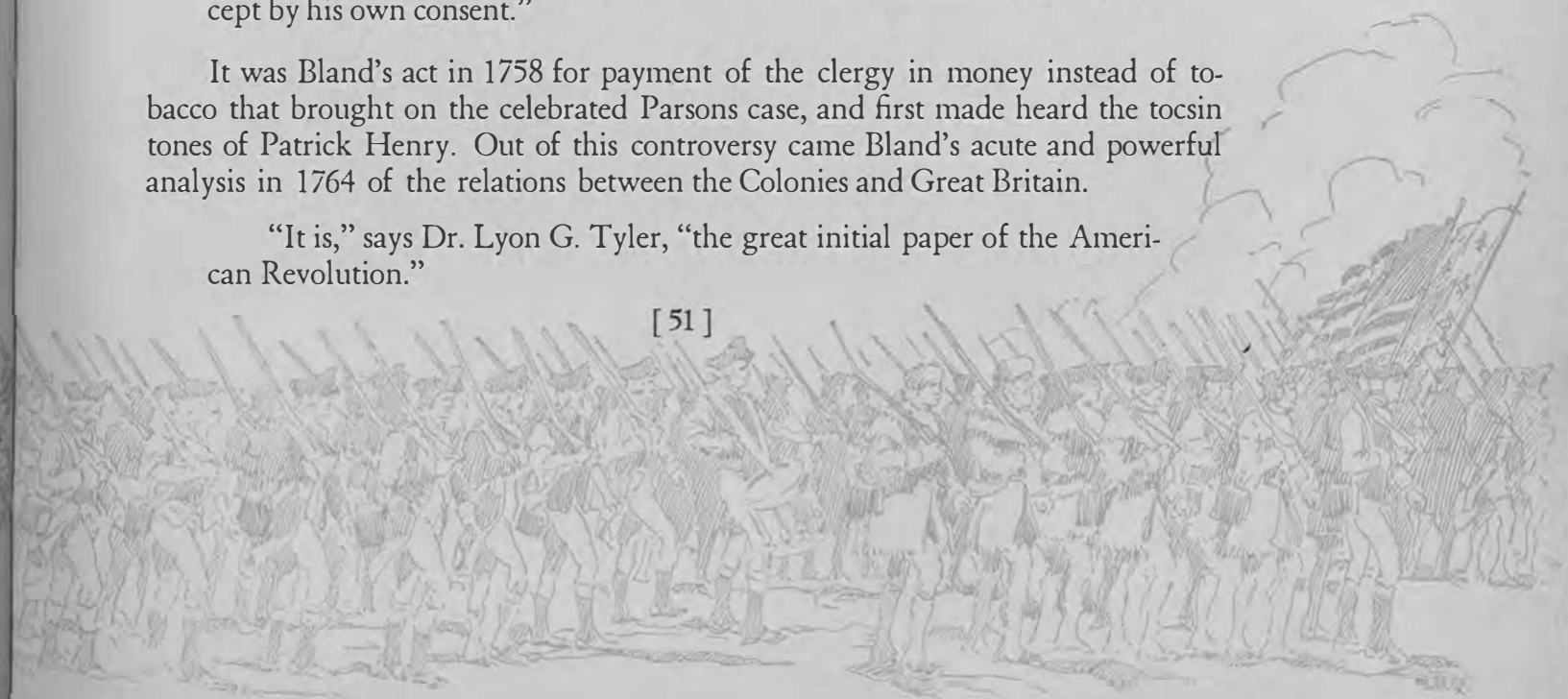
But Mr. Adams certainly leaves out of account the deep and irrepressible feelings in Virginia, and the compelling power of the men who translated those feelings into thought and action.

Eight years before the speech of Otis, in 1753, Richard Bland had resisted the action of Governor Dinwiddie in levying a fee of a pistole for signing each patent to vacant land. Today many hold that the Governor was justified in levying that fee, seeing that the title to all the vacant land was vested in the King. But the feelings of the Virginians were not at all in tune with technical legal rights where new taxes were concerned, and the Burgesses declared, through Bland, with a singular prevision of a constitutional principle adopted by the Union that was to be, and developed under the decisions of the Supreme Court,

"That a subject cannot be deprived of the least part of his property except by his own consent."

It was Bland's act in 1758 for payment of the clergy in money instead of tobacco that brought on the celebrated Parsons case, and first made heard the tocsin tones of Patrick Henry. Out of this controversy came Bland's acute and powerful analysis in 1764 of the relations between the Colonies and Great Britain.

"It is," says Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, "the great initial paper of the American Revolution."





Group of Settlers in Colonial Pageant

In this pamphlet, "The Colonel Dismounted," Bland clearly distinguishes between the laws for internal and those for external government. In the latter he admitted the subjection of the Colonies to the British Parliament, but he emphatically declared that in problems of local administration the Colony was and ought to be free from interference by Parliament. In elaboration of these opinions, the Virginia Assembly drew up in 1764:

"An Address to the King."

"A Memorial to the House of Lords."

"A Remonstrance to the House of Commons."

Judging by the similarity of language in Bland's "Inquiry" in 1766, it seems highly probable that he wrote all three of these documents. This Inquiry was the armory from which the arguments of the Virginia Revolutionists were drawn, and in fact, as Dr. Moses Coit Tyler says, this pamphlet was

"A prodigious innovation, but still a working theory for the preservation of the Union with Great Britain."

We have not the time to trace the argument which supported Bland's theory that the Colonies were bound in England through their common nexus in the crown.

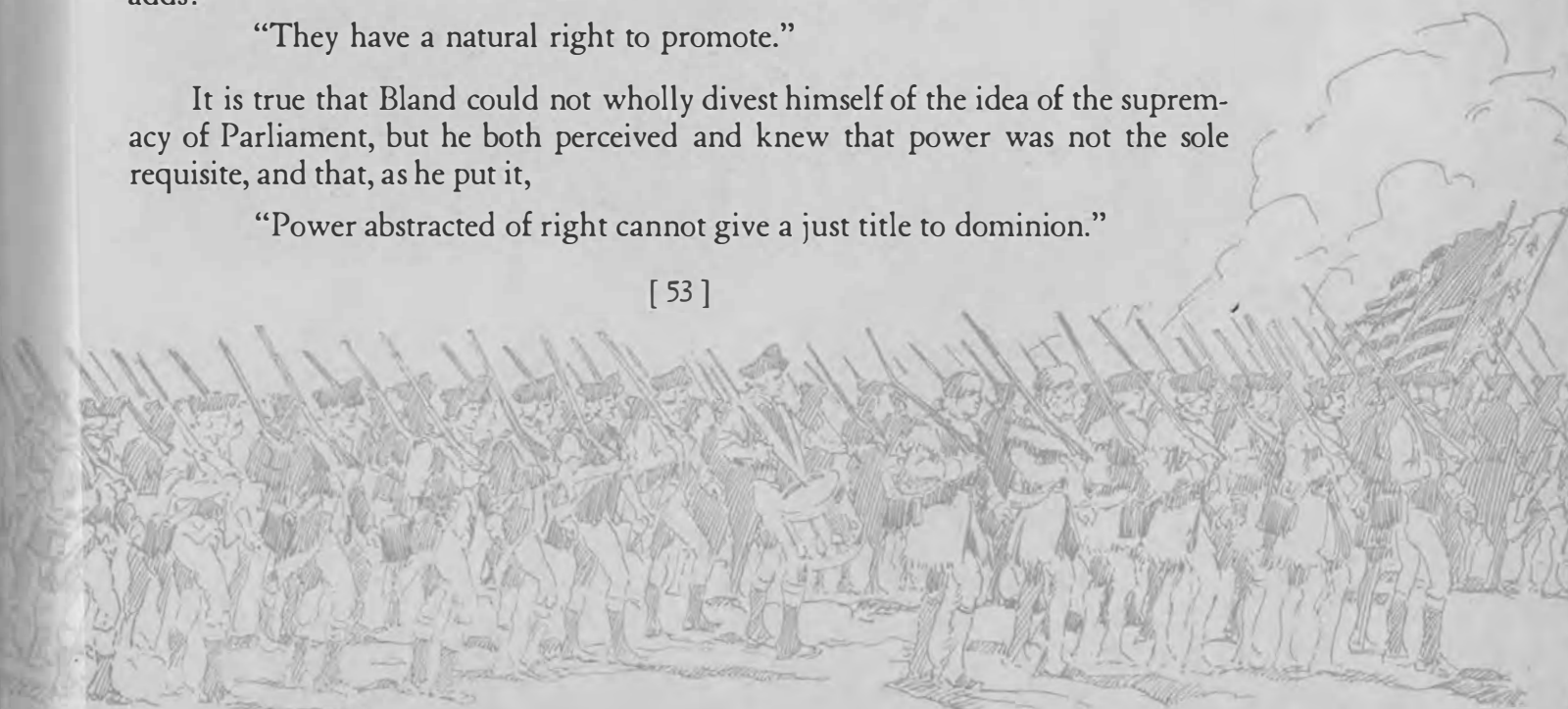
"This theory," said Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, "may have looked like a prodigious innovation to New England, but it can be proved that it was an opinion held by many people in Virginia prior to 1759, and it was the first explicit and elaborate exposition of the doctrine to appear before the public."

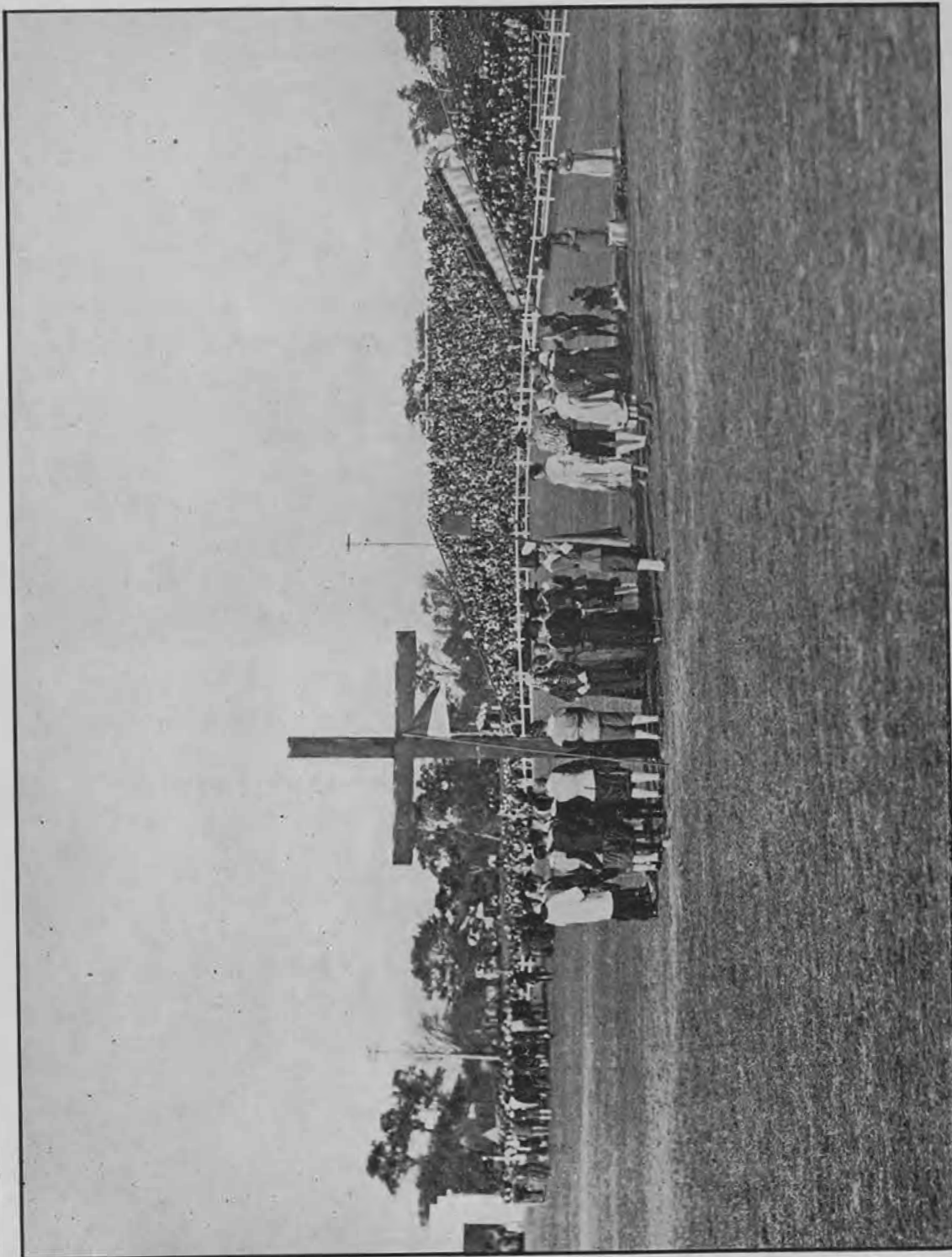
I will not detail the arguments of Bland, but it is significant that in 1766—ten years before Thomas Jefferson electrified the world with his Declaration of Independence—Bland had introduced into the political arguments of that day the sanction of happiness. He declared that no members of society are obliged to submit to a state when they find that it no longer conduces to their happiness, which he adds:

"They have a natural right to promote."

It is true that Bland could not wholly divest himself of the idea of the supremacy of Parliament, but he both perceived and knew that power was not the sole requisite, and that, as he put it,

"Power abstracted of right cannot give a just title to dominion."





Scene in Colonial Pageant

It was Richard Bland's contribution that "he impregnated the political atmosphere with ethical ingredients." No longer could thoughtful men discuss the question of taxation and navigation laws in terms of power, be it granted or inherited. Not even the reckoned balances of trade were conclusive. Something deeper and more all-embracing was at issue, something impalpable to counting house methods, something transcending the common and statute law of England; that issue was the rights of men, even though they were Colonists, to happiness, order, property. The mechanical had been superseded, how shall we characterize it, by the spiritual.

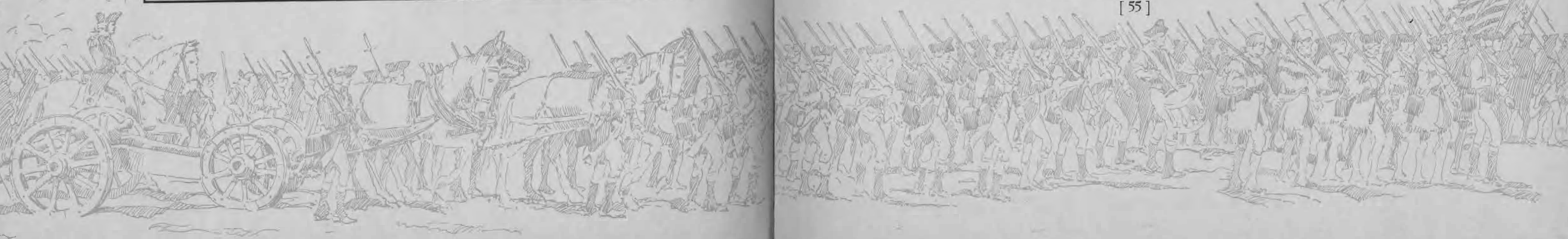
Nor was Bland by any means the sole contributor from Virginia. His logic dug out the ore of Colonial resistance, but it took the consuming passion of Patrick Henry to fuse that ore into the unbreakable sword of victory. This work was the cumulative effect of the joint effort of many great-souled patriots.

For Yorktown was implicit in Jamestown, as Whitehall, the one and only royal scaffold in England, was implicit in Runnimeade. The scaffold and the surrender alike were crises in the long struggle of the English race to realize self-government. And as the executioner's axe at Whitehall symbolized the death of unconstitutional monarchy, so did the tendered sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown typify the surrender of unconstitutional Parliamentary power. That is why Yorktown was hailed at the time and has been acclaimed since by large-visioned patriots everywhere as a victory of world significance for liberalism. And there was this peculiar and enduring distinction for Yorktown—that it established its contentions forever. What the Barons began with King John, the Roundheads continued with Charles I, but the principles of self-government, free from autocracy and despotic individualism, were not yet completely vindicated. England had still to deal with the licentious Charles II, and his shifty brother, James, whose changeful course and broken promise tended steadily to absolute monarchy. Even the great Revolution of 1688 had not, as the reign of the Georges proved, removed the menace of national subjugation.

"Though the English can only read constitutional principles by the light of burning fagots," as Emerson said,

there was political intuition enough in that Island to understand completely the object and the effect of George III's reign. Here was a king, foreign in blood and tradition, the first of his name who could even speak English, who yet, as Thackeray commented,

"Gloried in the name of Briton, and having been born in the country proposed to rule it."



Imagine this King, who was fifteen-sixteenths German, undertaking to interpret freedom to a Bland, a Randolph, a Henry, a Jefferson, or a Washington! The very air in 1760 was vital with freedom. English liberalism was once more on the march, and the concern of the future was not whether a vexatious tax should be laid on absent Colonists, but whether a King could flout the constitution with the aid of a venal Parliament. His Majesty's method for gaining his ends was not by the stark force of royal soldiery, but rather by the peaceful infiltration of royal scullions. To gain his ends, the King brought to bear the power of the Privy purse, royal favor in the form of lucrative sinecures, and political preferment—from the kitchen, where the King carried a member of Parliament on his pay roll as a cook, to the Church, where subservience was blessed by benefices.

The semblance of constitutional right was there, but behind those "solemn plausibilities" lay the foul morass of rotten boroughs and royal patronage of which the taxation of the Colonies was only a phrase. Around this point the battle raged. The Colonists were not popular.

"Almost every group was opposed to their claims," says Guedalla. "Greenville had taxed, the Whigs had repealed the tax, but with unhappy pedantry had asserted the right. Mr. Townshend had taxed again. Nine years of tangled politics had created a permanent majority for American taxation, and Lord North could not defy it." (Guedalla's "Fathers of the Revolution," 90-2.)

But his Lordship's heart was never in the only means that he could take to enforce taxation. "I hate my position," he wrote, and even before the news of the crushing defeat at Saratoga he had declared that he was half inclined

"To take advantage of the flourishing state of our affairs and get out of this damned war."

That earnest wish—though Lord North little suspected it—was to be granted him four years later here on this very spot, through the aid of our French Allies and under the leadership of Virginia's greatest son, George Washington.

We would utterly fail to grasp the point at issue if we regarded Yorktown as a final victory in a war against England. For, in fact, Yorktown was only an epochal blow in a conflict between principles. It is true that official England was ranged on the one side and the Colonists on the other, but both actors were of the same blood and speech, both had the same inheritance, and, except for the professional soldiers on the British side, both looked at the same ideal of freedom. It was more than a coincidence; it was the outworking of a principle already centuries old that brought the final act in the great drama of human freedom back to the shores



of Virginia. For seven years the course of struggle had flowed from Lexington to Boston, through the dripping forests of Saratoga, up and down Long Island, at Trenton and Princeton, and in the cruel vigil of Valley Forge, from the pestilential Savannahs to the foothills of North Carolina. And now, with the inexorable climax of a Greek tragedy, England, in the person of Lord Cornwallis, had been brought once more to Virginia, the site of the birth of English civilization in North America, that a new and necessary impulse might be given to mankind.

Thus came Yorktown, and to that coming Virginia had, as we have seen, contributed the scene of action and the actors themselves, from the doughty Capt. John Smith, who first saw Yorktown in 1607, to George Washington, who, one hundred and seventy-four years later, stood on the very plantation of his great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Marteau, and took back this actual spot, and the whole Commonwealth besides, into the sovereign keeping of Virginia.

But it was not Washington's sword alone that Virginia contributed. Out of the active, fertile minds of her sons came the Continental Association, and next the Committees of Correspondence. Into this skeleton that creative genius of Henry and his familiars breathed the breath of life. And that miracle was heralded to the world by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

"The Knights are dust,
Their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints,
We trust."

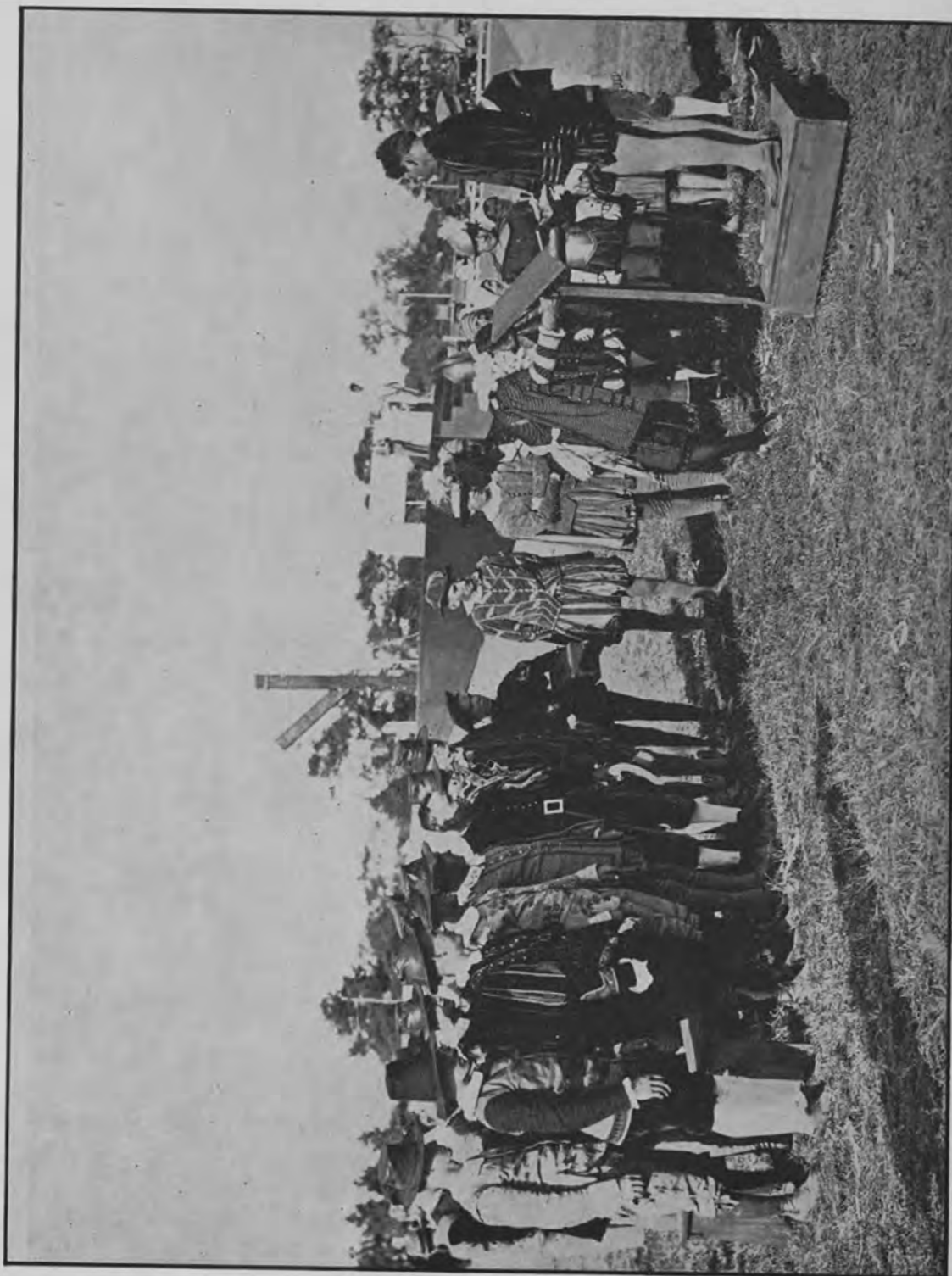
Yet this gathering here today gives unanswerable proof that the works of these captains of citizenship live on.

What gave these names imperishable luminance? It was the unflagging genius with which they explored the bases of human rights and the undaunted courage with which they maintained their conclusions. It was this alliance with something greater than themselves, something beyond the purview of money or even fame, that touched their labors with the long radiance of eternity; for

"That which gave a peculiar grace and glory to all they did was that they did it for pure love of God and country."

Nor are we strangers to that impulse and that aim. To us, as to them, may come at any time, as the necessary outworking of eternal principles, the choice between liberty and death. The lesson of this day will be only an empty phantom unless it quickens and strengthens in us, and in our sons and daughters, the will to be ready and able in our day and need to make new contributions to our testing Yorktown.





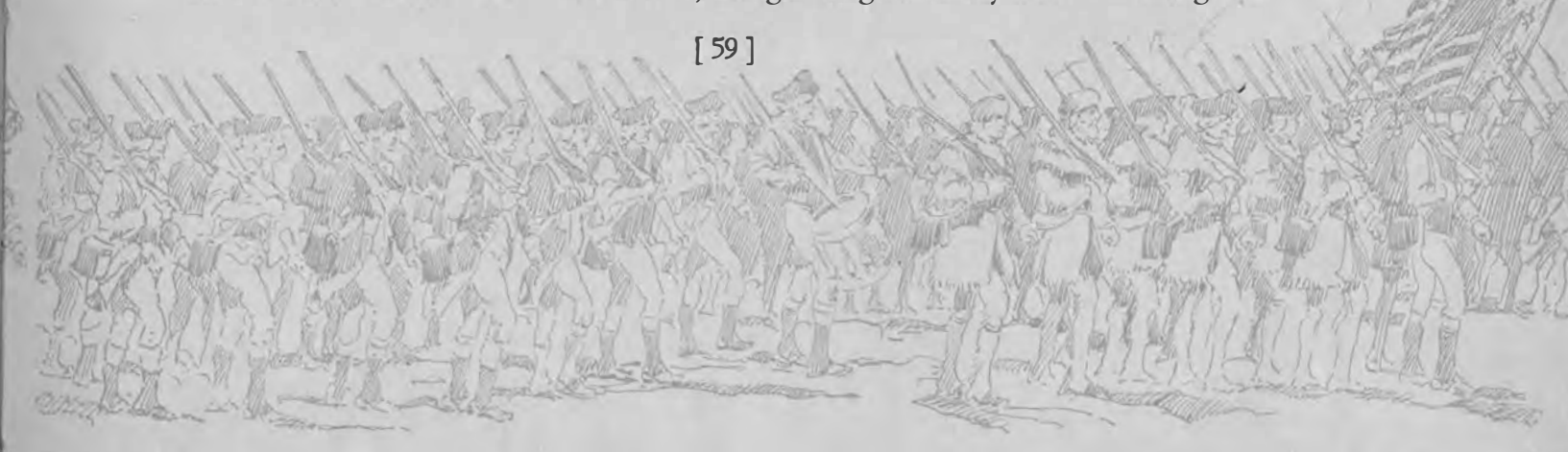
Group of Actors in Colonial Pageant

Address by Robert Luce

*At the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration
Friday, October 16, 1931*

NO AREA of equal size in all the land presents more of historical significance and patriotic inspiration than that which we here dedicate as a Colonial Monument. It includes the site of the first permanent settlement on American soil by our forefathers, with the first church and the first free school in the region to be occupied by the thirteen colonies. In that church met the first representative assembly on this continent, doing its work with intelligent method, and beginning the system of committees that was to be our unique contribution to the science of legislation. Four-score years later the mosquito and malaria led to the abandonment of Jamestown, and the seat of government was removed a few miles to the more healthful climate of what came to be called Williamsburg, also in this historic area, where it remained for another four-score years. In the commodious capitol there built Patrick Henry made his ever memorable appeal for freedom, and there great Virginia statesmen drew the first full-fledged, comprehensive, and adequate written Constitution in all the history of the world. Its introduction Thomas Jefferson expanded a few days later into the Declaration of Independence, and the substance of the Bill of Rights has been put into every State Constitution since, as well as into the Federal Constitution by amendment. At Williamsburg was established one of our most influential colleges and there stands our oldest academic building. The town itself, in process of restoration, will be our finest illustration of the physical conditions of colonial life. Lastly, and most inspiring of all, this Colonial Monument includes the battlefield where the Revolutionary War was ended, where Independence was at last achieved, the spot where the best of his fortunes came to the foremost American, him whose birth we are to celebrate through the coming year—George Washington. Here, then, we are to preserve that which will arouse remembrance and awaken gratitude in matter of pioneering government, the higher education, military prowess, the winning of independence—in sum, the essentials from which and by which grew a nation.

It is well that this be done. With much toil and outlay we have created and we maintain numerous national parks where multitudes may enjoy the beauties and marvel at the wonders of nature, invigorating the body and refreshing the

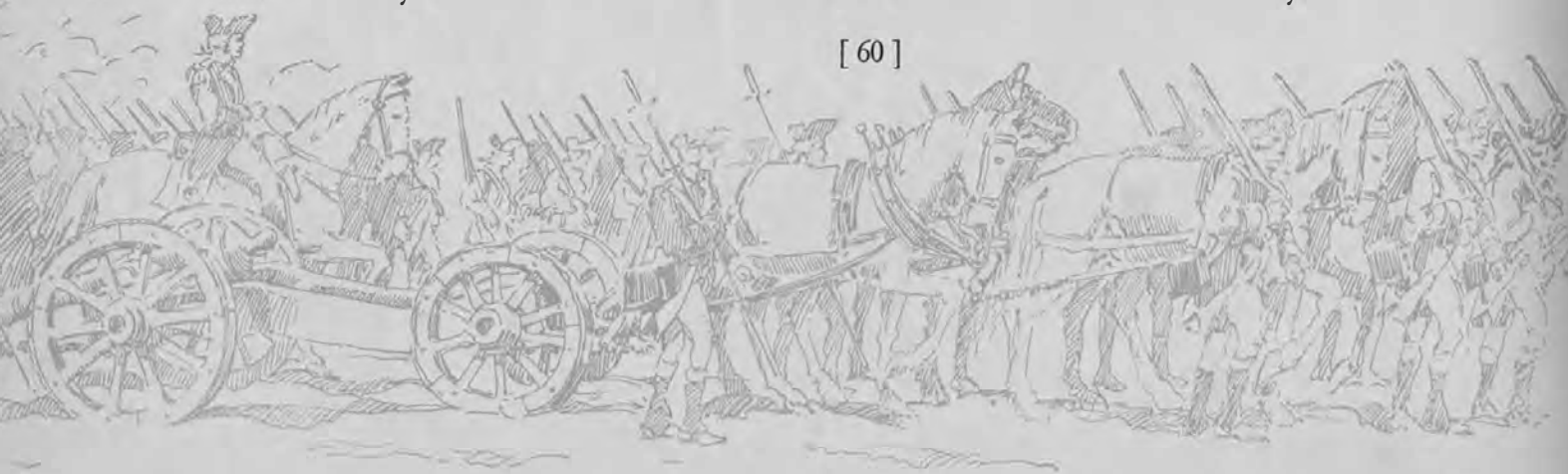


mind. Is it not even more important for us to protect the memorials that appeal to the spirit, and by reminding us of what our ancestors accomplished, rouse high resolve that the fruit of their labors shall be preserved and that their sacrifices shall not have been in vain? Stirred thereby to emulation, we shall build the better on the foundations they laid.

My part in this dedication imposes the welcome duty of felicitating Virginia that this monument, entwined with proud and precious memories, is within her borders. This I make bold to do as one assuming to voice the sentiments of those sprung from the sister colony that divided with Virginia the opportunity to shape the destinies of the New World. It will not be denied that Virginia and Massachusetts, closely related in their origins, begun in the same period, the two successful pioneers in the British colonizing of the Atlantic seaboard, had predominating influence in moulding our institutions. We as a nation are now what we are, largely because of what these two colonies were in the first century and a half after the settlement of Jamestown, Plymouth, and Boston. Therefore, when dedicating a Colonial Monument it will not be amiss to recognize what each colony gave to the joint product.

First, let it be understood that the men who settled Virginia and Massachusetts came from essentially the same environment, and save in matters political brought with them essentially the same ways of thought. Styling them respectively as Cavaliers and Puritans has led to the impression that they came from different ranks of society. This is wrong. The leaders of that part of the migration to New England which had most to do with shaping its institutions, seeking freedom in the region about Massachusetts Bay through the decade and more while Charles the First ruled without a Parliament, were well-to-do country gentlemen; the rest were mostly prosperous yeomen. Such, too, were those who doubled the population of Virginia after Oliver Cromwell won control, among them being the forefathers of most of the families that were to mould the thought and determine the action of the colony they enriched. It is to be observed that both groups crossed the ocean chiefly from motives of principle rather than from material considerations. Men who let conscience drive them from comfortable homes and familiar surroundings to the hardships of pioneer life in an unknown land are inevitably men of strong character, men who think and act for themselves, men who build.

Many Puritans went to Virginia in its earliest years. It was matter of chance that Royalist sentiment grew here to the point of persecution, and that thus Virginia deprived itself of Puritan influence. For proof of the respect for royalty, observe the names given to the counties of Virginia, so largely those of members of the royal household. On the other hand but one Massachusetts county name re-



calls nobility, and that only because the island involved had been granted to a Duke. From the start Virginia prided itself on being one of the dominions of the English monarch. The familiar title, "The Old Dominion," still attests the political views of its founders. On the other hand, the northern colony determined early that it was a "Commonwealth," and while the word appears in the Constitution of Virginia, it is more stressed by Massachusetts, with all the community of interest it implies, and is the formal, official title as set forth in capital letters in the preamble of the Constitution.

English political strife, however accounts only in part for the differences that developed in America. Climate and soil were the more potent causes. These in the South led to scattering the mansions of the well-to-do. The effect may even yet be seen. Yesterday in coming here I rode through the Tidewater region of Virginia, planted three centuries ago, long the most fertile region known in the New World, long the most prosperous. In more than a hundred and fifty miles I passed through but three communities corresponding in size and character to a New England town; there was one stretch of fifty miles without so much as what could fairly be called a village. In Massachusetts the tourist goes through a town every six or seven miles.

The immediate result in the South was to make counties the normal unit of government. In New England climate and soil led to smallish farms within easy reach of the meeting-house, which was the focus of the religious, political, and social interests of the time.

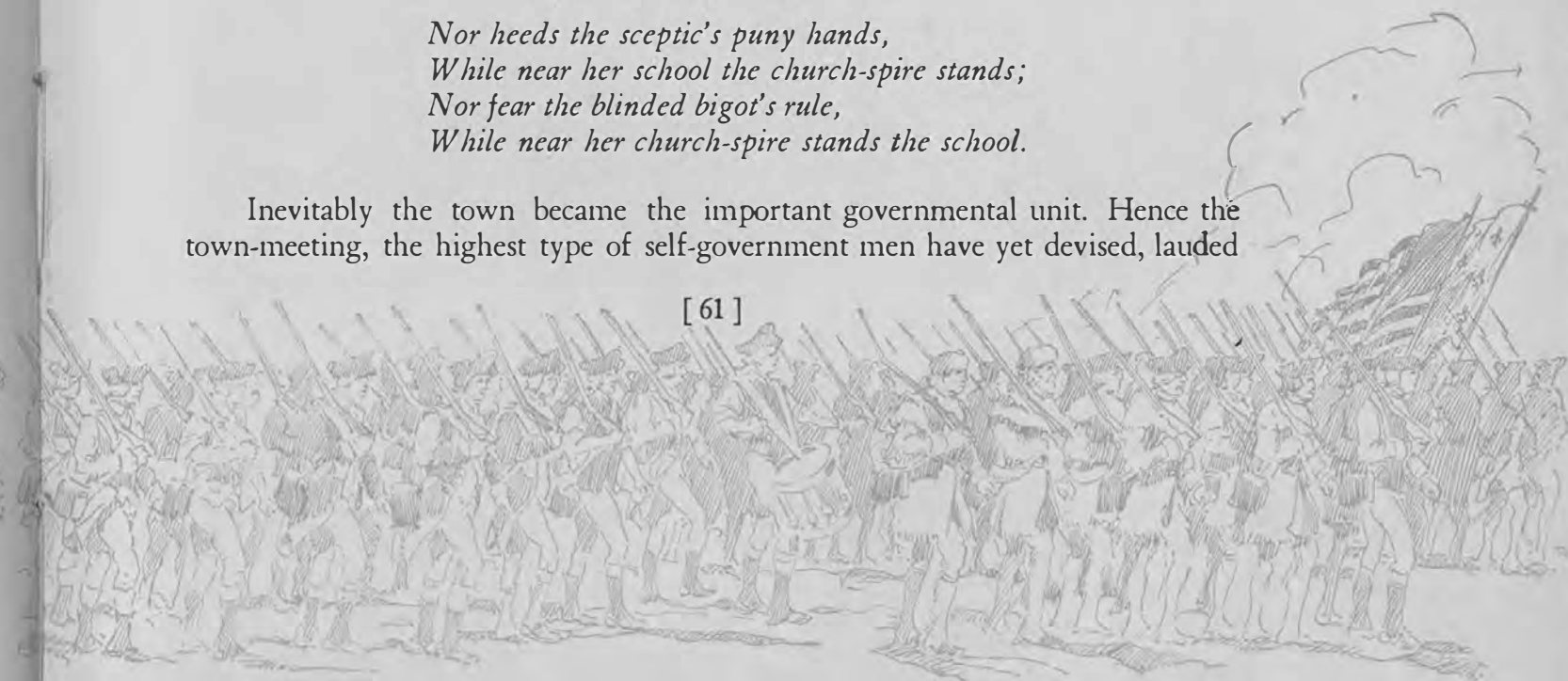
Education stood next to religion in Puritan eyes, wherein may be found one of the great contributions of the New England colonies to the shaping of American institutions. In many a New England village you may to this day see the schoolhouse next door to the church. Convenience was the prosaic reason, meeting the wish to have the common school so placed that as far as possible every boy and girl might have its benefits. Whittier, singing of "Our State," glorified the results:

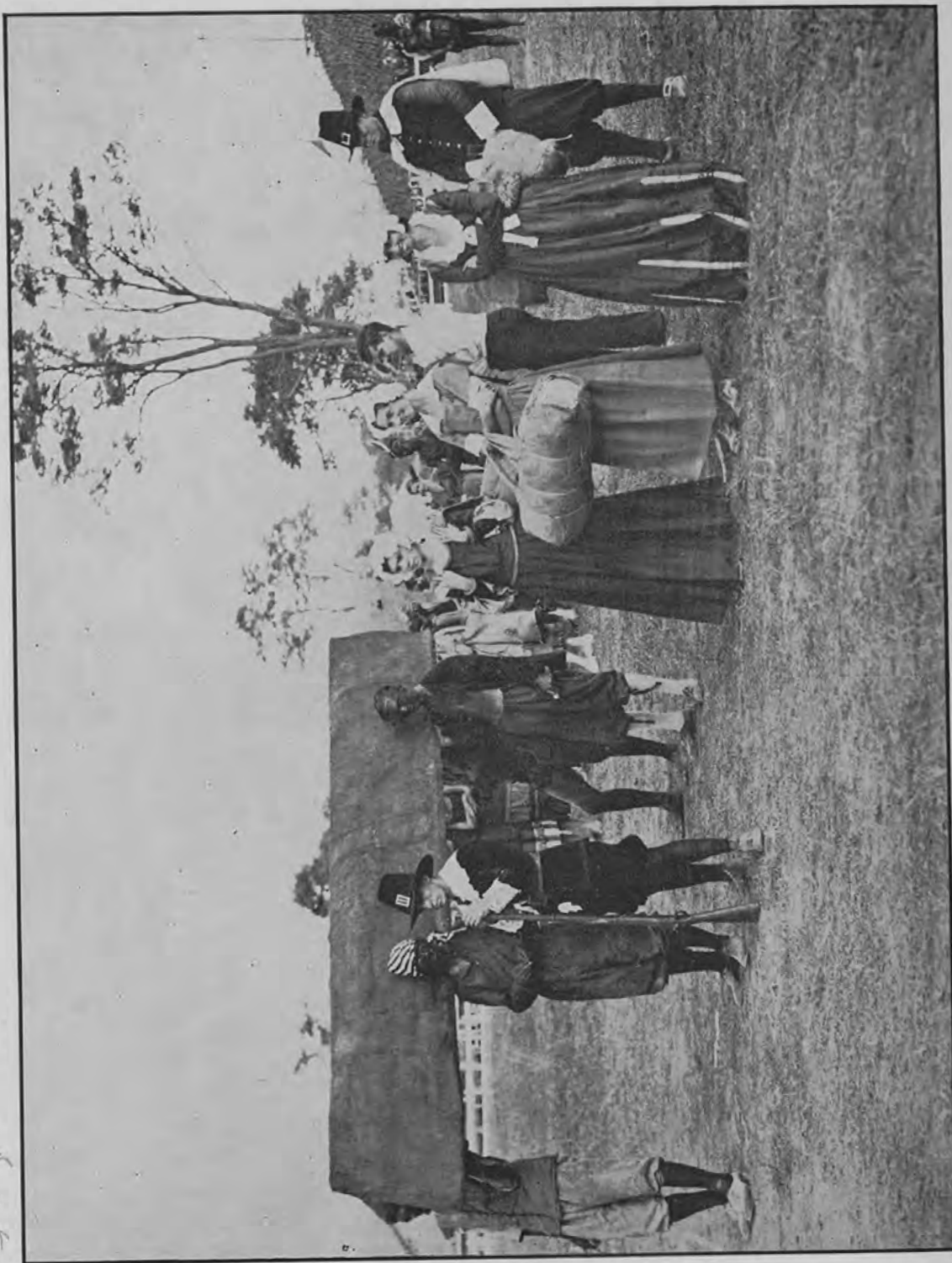
*For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Pilgrim Rock;*

* * * *

*Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church-spire stands;
Nor fear the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her church-spire stands the school.*

Inevitably the town became the important governmental unit. Hence the town-meeting, the highest type of self-government men have yet devised, lauded





Rhode Island Episode in Yorktown Pageant

by Thomas Jefferson, extolled by all students of public affairs. It was the town-meeting that overcame the aristocratic notions of John Winthrop, Parson Cotton, and the other leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who believed as later did Edmund Burke and Alexander Hamilton, that the masses are not to be trusted, cannot know what is best even for themselves, and that the few should govern the many. Plantation life made these views dominant in the South. So when a century and a half had ripened revolt against rule by the mother country, we find because of the town meeting the masses in New England most remarkably trained in self-government, ready and able to rely on themselves. In the South we find, on the other hand, a comparatively small group of men most remarkably trained in leadership—such men as George Washington and Patrick Henry, Madison, Mason, Marshall, and others of like influence and strength.

Here may not be discussed the comparative merits of democracy and aristocracy as thus exemplified. Our purpose will be met by recognizing that the happy blend of these two systems by thirteen colonies united in a common cause was a powerful factor in the long struggle that ended with Yorktown, that won for us independence, that in the course of the next century and a half brought to the greater part of the nations of the world the democratic form of representative government, under which there can be both leadership and mass judgment.

The town meetings of New England paved the way that led to Yorktown. This denies no credit to the leaders of thought or to the many patriotic freeholders in other colonies. It simply recognizes that New England had the form of civic organization which could best unify opinion among the masses of the people and also determine them to act. The southern colonies had their court days, when all the men within riding distance gathered to talk and hear, but not to decide. The northerners were trained in carrying their judgments to binding conclusions. Informed of all the facts and all the arguments by debates in their local gatherings, virtually pledged by the resolutions there put to vote, inspired with the confidence and enthusiasm contagious when men resolve together, thousands were ready to leave the plough in the furrow when messengers spread the news of Lexington and Concord through the countryside. Almost overnight an army assembled at Cambridge and beleaguered the British troops in Boston.

It was then that Massachusetts made her greatest contribution to the common cause, for by an act of self-denial now almost forgotten, those who spoke for her in the Continental Congress, gave to the country, gave to the world, George Washington. The commanding general of the Massachusetts forces was Artemas Ward. He had gained experience and won promotion in the Ticonderoga campaign years before. A zealous patriot, he had been deprived of his commission as colonel by Governor Bernard, who declared him to be "a dangerous man." Well-

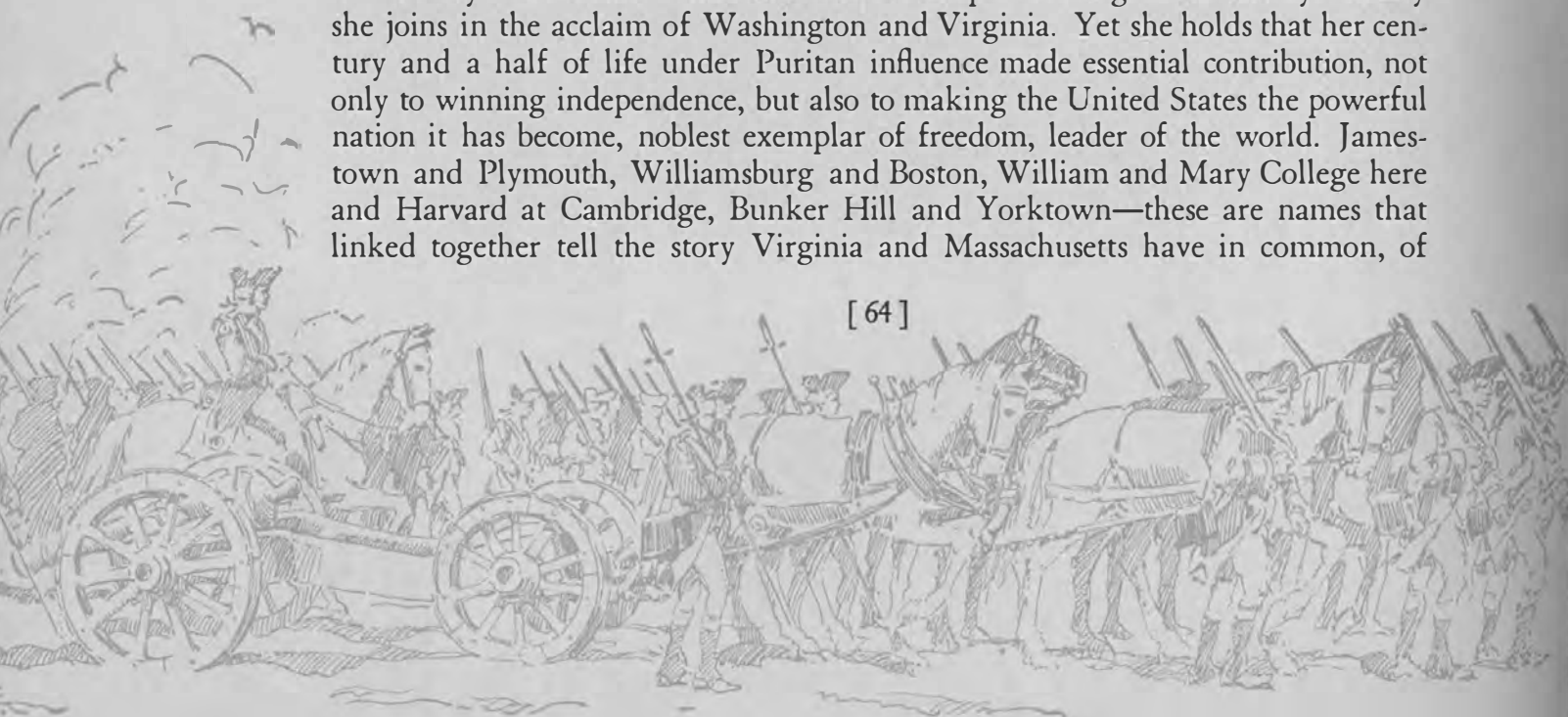


known and highly respected in the colony by reason of much public service, he had in 1774 been elected by the Provincial Congress as one of three "general officers," and it fell to him to take command at Cambridge. Now the Continental Congress faced the all-important question of choosing a general for the supreme command of the American forces. John Adams tells us "the greatest number" were for Ward. It was then that Massachusetts men forgot pride, ambition, self-interest, for the sake of the common welfare.

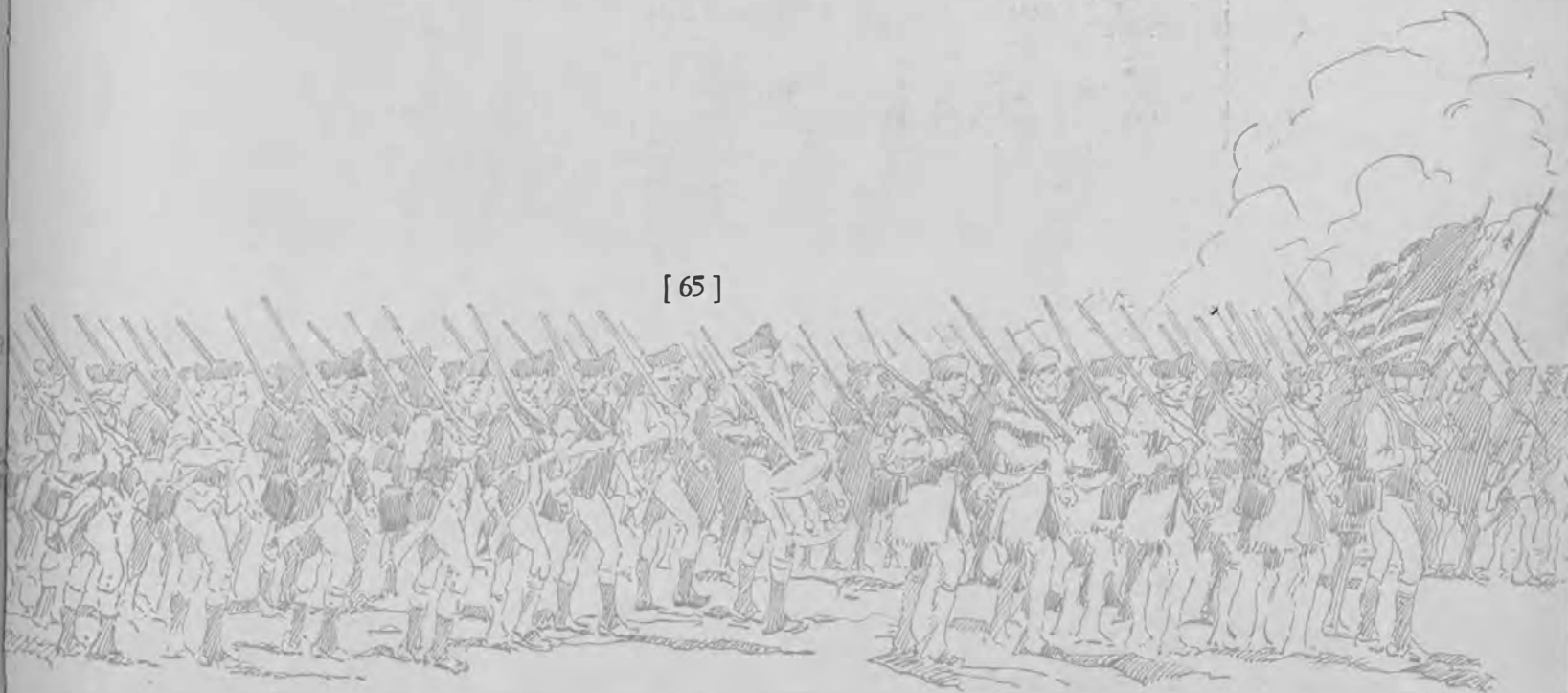
The overwhelming need was to bind the colonies together. Massachusetts was in desperate straits. She had no powder mills. Without munitions from beyond her borders the war would end quickly and traitors would hang. Yet jealousies must be avoided, fear of Massachusetts domination escaped. Furthermore, a commander-in-chief must be found who, with military experience, would combine political and social prestige; a patriot aggressive enough to satisfy New England, yet moderate enough to get the confidence of the more prudent leaders in the other colonies. In fortunate degree all the needs would be met by one man—George Washington. So the delegates of Massachusetts saw fit to forego the honor, and in due course General Artemas Ward welcomed the Virginian as his successor, welcomed him generously, wholeheartedly, with manliness adding to the reasons why we are gratified that a monument worthy of him is about to be erected in the Nation's capital. The man who stands aside may also be a hero.

Massachusetts was not to be long the scene of military operations. After Boston had been evacuated by the king's troops, the middle and southern colonies saw the rest of the fighting. New England, however, took no advantage of this to lessen support of the common cause. With troops and supplies Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut did their share. No small part of the army General Washington brought round from the Hudson to this peninsula was made up of New England men. They had begun the war. They were in at the finish. From the morning on the village green at Lexington and at the rude bridge that arched the flood at Concord to the hour when Cornwallis, pleading illness, sent his sword by General O'Hara to General Washington, New England never wavered.

Today Massachusetts makes no boast of her part in the glorious victory. Gladly she joins in the acclaim of Washington and Virginia. Yet she holds that her century and a half of life under Puritan influence made essential contribution, not only to winning independence, but also to making the United States the powerful nation it has become, noblest exemplar of freedom, leader of the world. Jamestown and Plymouth, Williamsburg and Boston, William and Mary College here and Harvard at Cambridge, Bunker Hill and Yorktown—these are names that linked together tell the story Virginia and Massachusetts have in common, of



rude, hard beginnings, growth in material prosperity and mental power, development of self-reliance and self-government, leadership in peace and war. Let this monument be in particular their joint heritage and, in general, that of the Nation as a whole, to keep alive the memory of the men whose labors and sacrifices through five colonial generations will deserve gratitude and honor as long as the River James may flow to the sea, as long as the billows of the Atlantic Ocean break on the rocks of the New England shore.





Cornwallis' Sword Surrendered to Lincoln, Washington's Representative

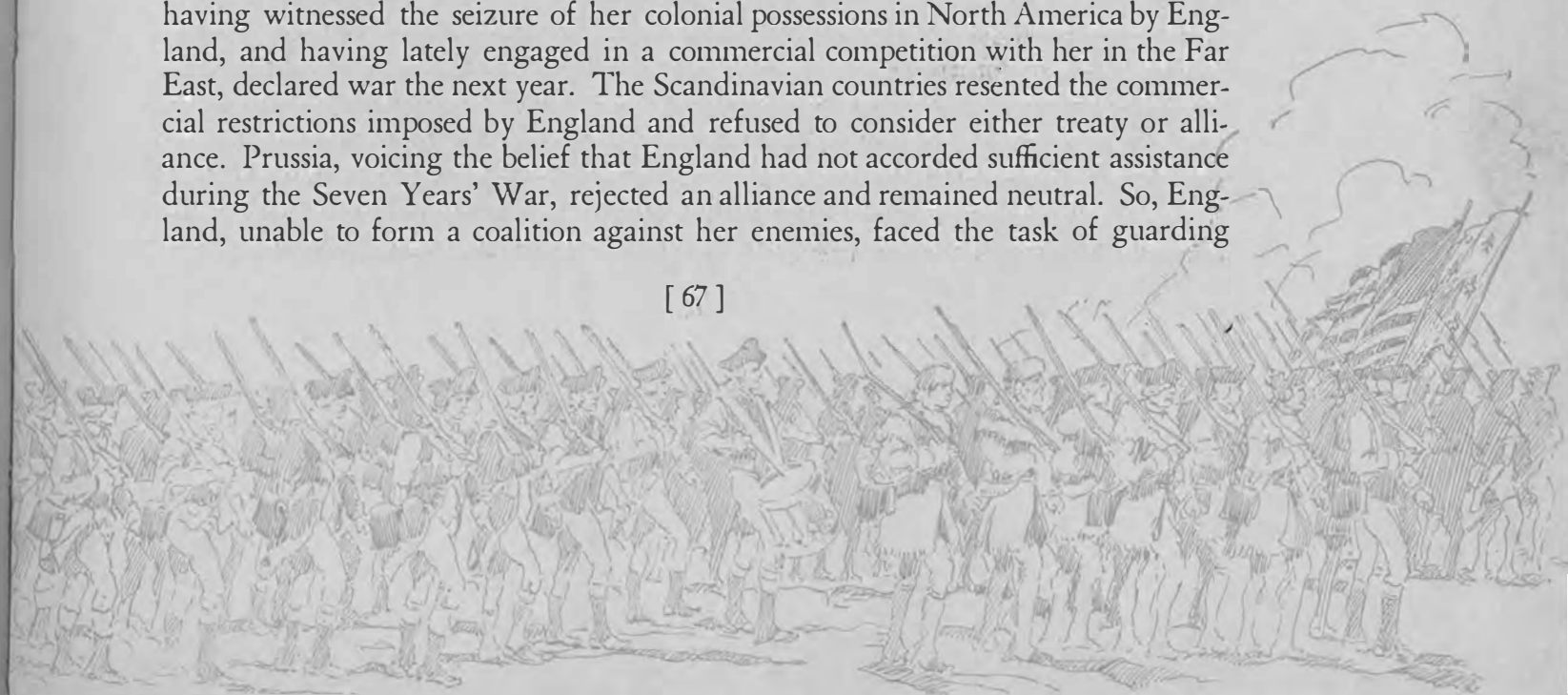
The Yorktown Campaign

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THE victory at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, marked the successful termination of the Revolutionary War, begun more than six years before by a handful of ragged farmers drawn up in battle array on the outskirts of the village of Lexington. Varied had been the fortunes of war, bitter and prolonged the struggle to rid this newly-discovered continent of Parliamentary aggression—a record of heroic self-sacrifice, of unswerving belief in the principles of liberty and equality. Although the terms of peace were not to be decided upon for another two years, the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis marked, for all practical purposes, the conclusion of the war and the beginning of an era fraught with meaning for liberty-loving people the world over.

The antecedents of Yorktown extend back into the intrigues and military movements of the mid-eighteenth century, and the successes and failures resulting therefrom. The roots lead out not only to Europe but to the Far East as well, to the islands of the Caribbean, and to South America. After years of successful conquest, during which she had waged war with leading powers in Europe, had secured colony after colony from her less successful neighbors, and had imposed commercial restrictions upon them, England found herself in the early years of the Revolution without allies and surrounded by unfriendly, though not yet openly hostile, nations.

France's interest in the American Revolution sprang to a large extent from her deep enmity to England, aggravated at this period by the recent loss to Canada. Spain, though at one time contemplating an alliance with England and Prussia, recalled the loss of Gibraltar, Minorca and Jamaica and the forced evacuation of the Falkland Islands, and, in 1779, joined forces with France and declared war against the country with which she had lately considered allying herself. Holland, having witnessed the seizure of her colonial possessions in North America by England, and having lately engaged in a commercial competition with her in the Far East, declared war the next year. The Scandinavian countries resented the commercial restrictions imposed by England and refused to consider either treaty or alliance. Prussia, voicing the belief that England had not accorded sufficient assistance during the Seven Years' War, rejected an alliance and remained neutral. So, England, unable to form a coalition against her enemies, faced the task of guarding



her possessions in Gibraltar, the West Indies, the Far East, in America and, indeed, in her own waters, menaced in 1780-81 by the French, Spanish and Dutch. Because of this unfriendliness on all sides and harried to some slight extent by internal dissention, England was at no time able to assemble the greater part of her fleet or land forces on the North American continent in an attempt to stifle the rebellion.

Such was the situation away from the shores of North America at the beginning of 1781. What, in the meantime, had taken place along the Atlantic Coast?

Hostilities were actively opened on the 19th of April, 1775, when British soldiers and Massachusetts Minutemen exchanged shots at Lexington. The news of this skirmish spread up and down the coast with telling effect, and on May 10, when the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, men were under arms in each of the thirteen colonies, without central organization and with no definite program of activity, but with a determination to resist further Parliamentary aggression. Bunker Hill, scene of the first major conflict of the war on June 17, symbolized the struggle and drew the various colonial forces into a loose union. The next six months were spent in preparing for the activities of the next year.

With the beginning at 1776, the British put into operation the first of two methods of checking the rebellion. In the belief that by crushing the head of the revolt, the enthusiasm of the colonists could be subdued, active preparations were made to seize New York and Philadelphia. British strategists maintained that would overawe the Central States and result in a severance of the militant New England colonies from the rest of the country. With British shipping in command of the seas and British armies master of the Central States, the enemy foresaw an early termination of the active fighting. Could such a plan have been made effective, the results of the war might have been reversed. But the British miscalculated the ability and resourcefulness of their opponents.

Defeating an untrained force of Continentals in the Battle of Long Island, on August 27, the British pressed on to New York City, which fell in September. The end of the year found the British in command of the Jerseys, their right resting on North River and the left at Trenton on the Delaware. In September, 1777, Cornwallis marched into Philadelphia, and the same fall Burgoyne seized Albany, thereby gaining control of the Hudson River. Burgoyne's triumph was short-lived, however, for on the 17th of October he and his force were entrapped in the forest near Saratoga by Major-General Horatio Gates and forced to surrender. In less than a year Philadelphia was evacuated by the British for purposes of concentration, and by the close of 1778 the British occupied nothing more than New York and its environs. Thus the first plan to quell the rebellion ended in dismal failure.



With the single exception of Yorktown, Saratoga must be regarded as the most significant event of the Revolution. Indeed, some historians regard it as one of the decisive battles of the world, ranking with those fought at Tours and Waterloo. Coming after a long series of reverses for the American forces, it was convincing proof of the vulnerability of the British and is suggested what might be expected in the future from the whole-hearted co-operation of the individual colonies. Of more immediate effect, however, was the reaction in France. The American commissioners took this favorably opportunity of pressing the French ministry to a conclusion of the proposed treaties, long under consideration. Final accord was reached on December 13, and the proposals were dispatched to the King of Spain for concurrence.

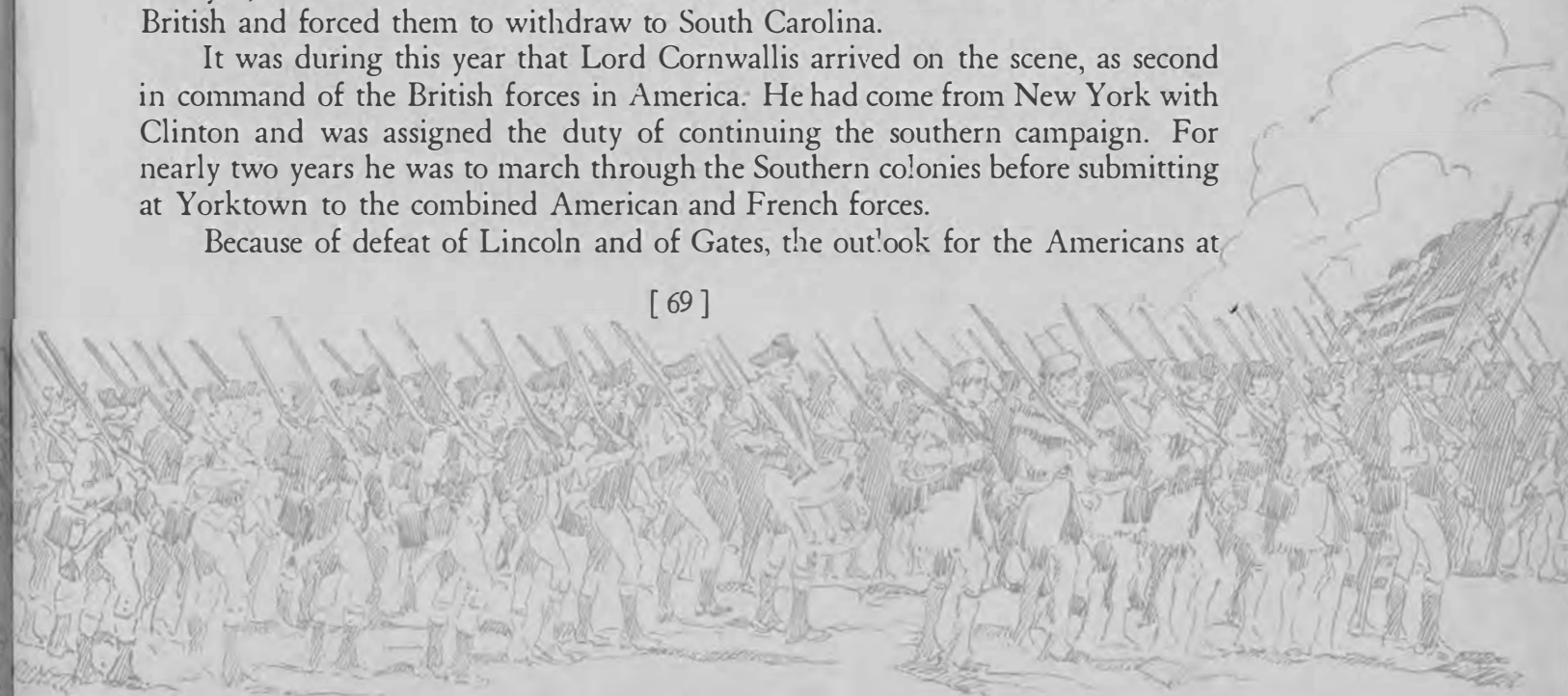
Early in February, 1777, three treaties were signed with the French government: one a treaty of amity and commerce, another a treaty of alliance, eventual and defensive, and the third an act separate and secret which provided that the other two treaties were to be referred to the King of Spain for approval. The treaties were ratified unanimously by the United States Congress on May 4, 1778.

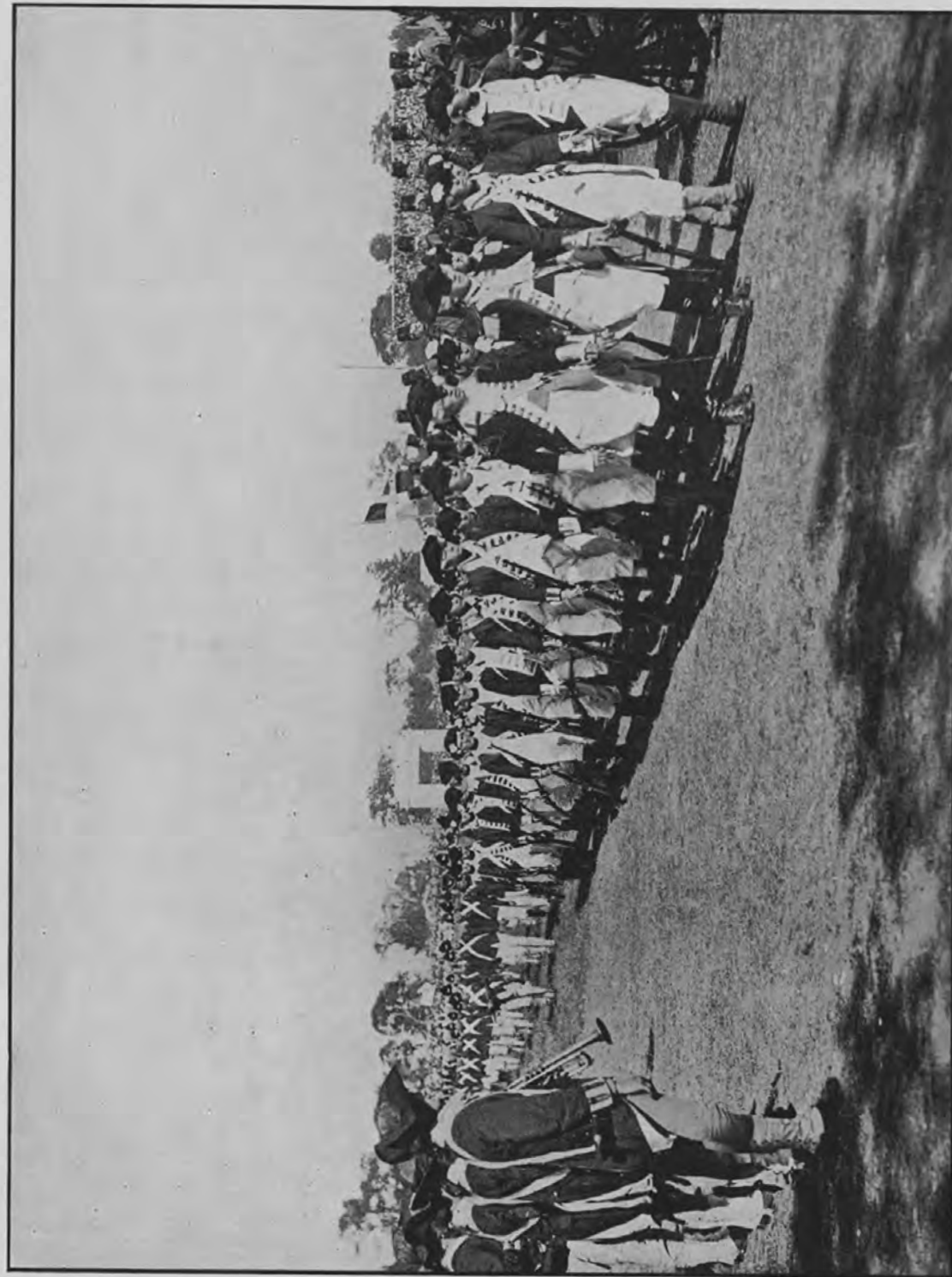
Baffled by this turn of events, the British proposed to put into operation its second and final method of subduing the rebellious colonies—the cutting of the body in two. By this process, it was argued, the power of the colonists could be materially reduced through isolation and exhaustion. Hence, without abandoning operations in the North, British leaders made ready to carry the war into the South. On December 29, 1778, Savannah fell to the enemy, and in January of the next year Augusta likewise surrendered.

Desultory fighting continued during 1779 in both the Northern and Southern colonies. Near the end of the year, Lord Clinton took some 9,000 troops from New York and landed at Savannah. Moving north about the 1st of April, the British laid siege to Charleston, defended by General Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts and more than 5,000 Continentals. After a siege of forty days, the city fell on May 12, 1780, a severe loss to the Americans. Then followed the defeat of General Gates at Camden on August 16, but, fortunately for the American cause, this was offset by the crushing defeat of the British at King's Mountain with a loss of nearly 1,200 men on October 7. This action checked the northern advance of the British and forced them to withdraw to South Carolina.

It was during this year that Lord Cornwallis arrived on the scene, as second in command of the British forces in America. He had come from New York with Clinton and was assigned the duty of continuing the southern campaign. For nearly two years he was to march through the Southern colonies before submitting at Yorktown to the combined American and French forces.

Because of defeat of Lincoln and of Gates, the outlook for the Americans at





Washington's Continentals in the Surrender Pageant

the beginning of 1781 was not a cheerful one. The general situation at that time has been briefly summarized by Shafroth, in the "Strategy of the Yorktown Campaign," as follows:

The English had in the colonies about 28,000 English and German troops, and about 9,000 provincial troops, and in Florida and Nova Scotia about 4,800 additional; Clinton, with the main force of about 17,000, was securely entrenched at New York. In the South, Savannah, Charleston and blockhouse Ninety-Six were in English hands, which gave them control over a large portion of Georgia and South Carolina. The number of English troops in these Southern colonies was about 11,000. Cornwallis, with about 3,200 additional men, including Leslie's detachment, was ready to move north to undertake the conquest of North Carolina. En route to Virginia, the English had a force of 1,600 men under Arnold, who was to conduct harassing operations. Based on New York was a squadron of about ten ships-of-the-line and a number of smaller vessels under Admiral Arbuthnot. The total available American regulars and militia numbered 29,000. The main body was with Washington around New York; the Pennsylvania line, about 1,300, was at Morristown; the Jersey line, about 800, was at Pompton, and in the South, Green had about 2,300. In New England there were other small detachments. About 4,500 French regulars and some Continental militia were at Newport; in Virginia were small forces which had been opposing Leslie. Other troops, mostly militia, were scattered throughout the colonies. At Newport there was also a French squadron of seven ships-of-the-line and three freighters. The militia did not like to move away from the home States. The currency had suffered an almost complete collapse, and the troops had poor food, inadequate clothing and practically no pay.

In this situation, Cornwallis took up his northern march again early in January, 1781, re-enforced by the troops under Leslie. The objective was Hillsborough, North Carolina, where a supply depot was to be established and plans made for driving the wily Greene from the State. This is the first move of the Yorktown campaign; subsequent events in North Carolina and Virginia were to prepare the setting for the final drama of the Revolution.

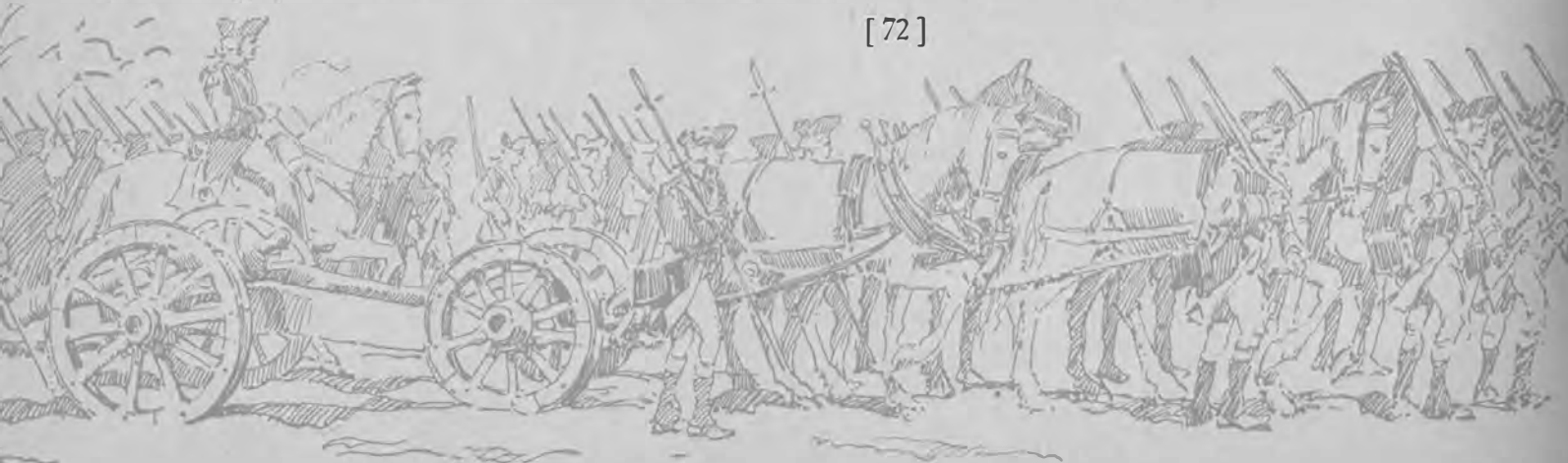
Virginia, prior to the spring of 1781, played a somewhat minor role in the military history of the Revolution. True, the State had felt the tread of invading forces on its soil in the opening years of the rebellion and had contributed likeably in funds, leaders and soldiery to the cause of the colonists, but the theatre of the war had been found to the north and south of the Old Dominion in the years before the momentous march on Yorktown. But the scene was about to change, and Virginia, led by her most illustrious son, was to write the final chapter in the long and courageous history of the American Revolution.

The Battle of Guilford Court House on March 15-17, while a tactical defeat for the Americans under Greene, was to prove a decisive victory from a strategic point of view, the most important since the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Faced by a hostile force constantly growing in numbers, Cornwallis was forced to beat a hasty retreat to Wilmington, the nearest point on the Carolina coast, where he could look for aid from his supporting fleet. Outgeneraled by Greene, the earl found his retreat to his South Carolina base cut off and his position in North Carolina an extremely precarious one. By this move, indeed, although it was not apparent until later, Cornwallis had been thrown out on the margin of the chessboard, and Greene was free to begin his carefully-planned campaign, which eventually was to redeem South Carolina from British occupation.

Cornwallis, therefore, decided to shift the scene altogether and march into Virginia, where a fresh opportunity appeared to present itself. General Phillips and Benedict Arnold had recently been sent into the Old Dominion by Lord Clinton with a force which, if it formed a juncture with that of Cornwallis, would amount to more than 5,000 men. With this army it was thought possible to strike a heavy blow in Virginia and afterward invade the Carolinas from the north. So influenced, Cornwallis met the troops of Arnold and Phillips in Petersburg on the 20th of May. Cornwallis did this on his own responsibility. It had never been mentioned to Sir Henry Clinton, and in after years it was to become a subject of bitter controversy between the two generals.

In Virginia, Cornwallis pursued the policies of Arnold and Phillips, ravaging the State and engaging in minor skirmishes with the forces of Lafayette and Steuben, the former sent into Virginia by Washington upon receipt of news that the British planned to cut off the State from the other colonies. The Continental forces, inferior in numbers to those of the British, kept close on the heels of the invading foe and yet were always skillful enough not to engage in what might have been disastrous combat with the superior forces. Now they pursued and now they retreated before the British. The chase led from Richmond toward Fredericksburg, over the ground since made doubly famous by the campaigns of Lee and Grant; towards Charlottesville, where Cornwallis hoped to break up the Virginia legislature and capture the Governor, Thomas Jefferson; back to Richmond, this time with Lafayette hard upon the heels of the earl, and then into Williamsburg.

Lafayette, further re-enforced by General Wayne and his troops, so that the army in Virginia now numbered 5,000, pressed closely upon the trail of the British down the peninsula. On the 6th of July an engagement was fought between parts of the two armies near Williamsburg, at Green Spring, where the Americans were repulsed with the loss of 145 men. This phase of the campaign ended the first week in August, when Cornwallis entered Yorktown. Adding the garrison at



Portsmouth to his army, Cornwallis' force numbered 7,500. Lafayette encamped at Malvern Hill to await developments.

Thus was the stage set for the Yorktown campaign. The elements of the catastrophe were prepared by Lafayette, Wayne, Green and Steuben, and it only remained for a master hand to strike the blow.

On May 22, just a few days before the start of Cornwallis' Virginia campaign, Washington conferred with Rochambeau and the Chevalier de Chastellux at Wethersfield, in Connecticut, concerning future moves. Two objectives presented themselves: a combined attack by the American and French forces on New York, where Clinton was strongly entrenched, or a similar move against Cornwallis in Virginia. The commanders preferred to strike at New York, but as the assistance of the French fleet under de Grasse was considered necessary for either campaign, word was dispatched to him at his West Indian base concerning both proposals. Great stress was laid upon the advisability of attacking New York and de Grasse was urged to lend his full support to the plan which called for combined attack by both land and sea forces. The capture of New York, it was said, would ruin the British cause; and, in any case, it was hoped that if New York was seriously threatened, Clinton would call upon Cornwallis for re-enforcements and so lift the pressure on the Southern army.

News from de Grasse reached Washington on August 14, stating that he preferred to assail Cornwallis at Yorktown, and that, consequently, he was starting for the Chesapeake from the West Indies with his entire fleet. He added that whatever was done by the two armies must be done quickly, as he should be obliged to return to the West Indies not later than the middle of October. Coupled with this information came the report of Lafayette that Cornwallis had established himself at Yorktown, where he had deep water on three sides of him and a narrow neck of land in front.

Washington's greatest moment had come! Rejecting the New York plan, he decided to move his army at once to Virginia and overwhelm Cornwallis. Rochambeau and his French army had marched through Connecticut and had joined the American force at West Point on the Hudson in July. The strong fortress there could be manned in security by a comparatively small force; a feint at New York could be made by the combined armies so as to blind Sir Henry as to the real objective; and a junction with the French navy in the Chesapeake would make the possibility of defeat at the hands of Cornwallis a matter of relative unimportance. The audacity of the scheme was matched only by the perfection of the many details.

On the 19th of August, five days after the receipt of news from de Grasse and Lafayette, the combined armies crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry and began the long trek of 400 miles to Yorktown. A small force under Stirling was left in charge





"Washington and His Staff"

of Saratoga. General Heath with 4,000 remained at West Point to protect the upper Hudson.

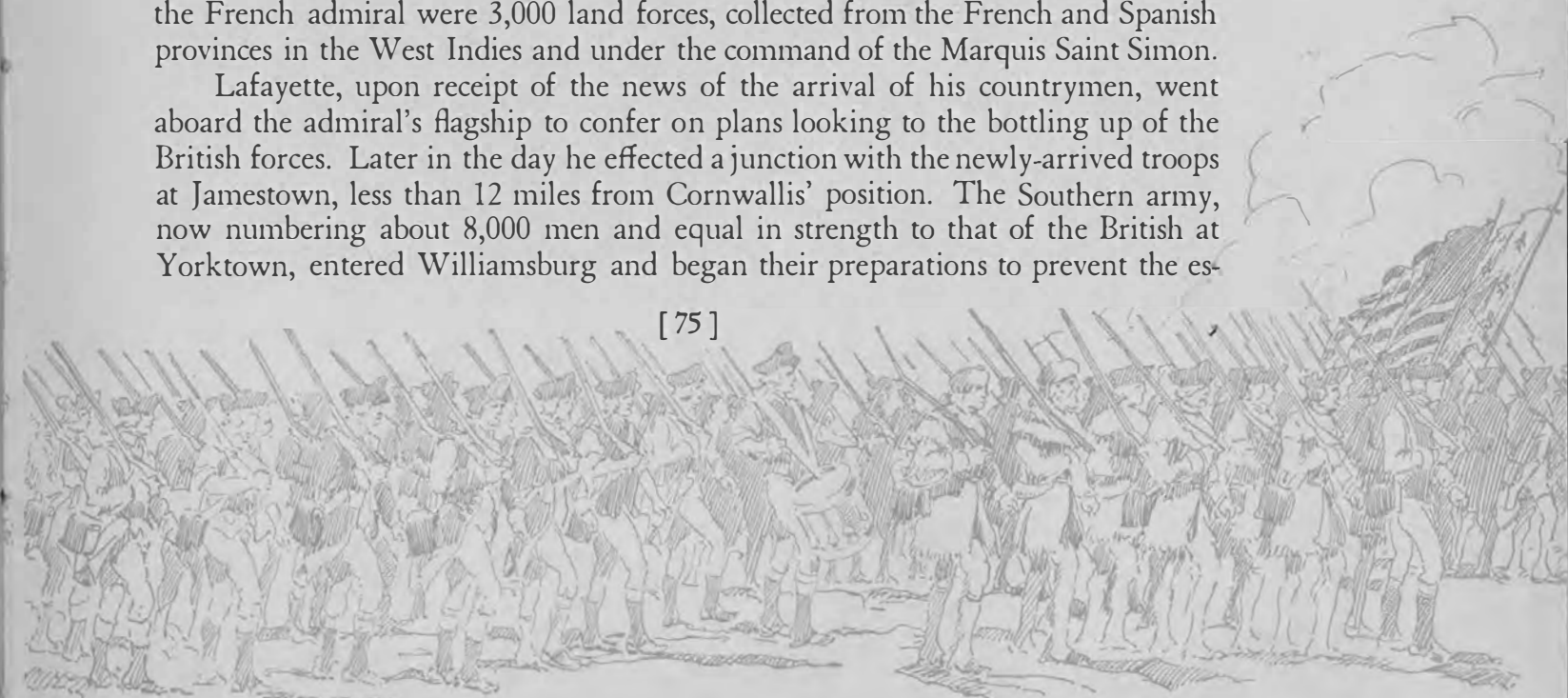
It is interesting to note that when the 2,000 Continentals and 4,000 Frenchmen started the southward march, it was the first time during the war that French and American troops marched together, save on the occasion of the disastrous attack upon Savannah. So secretly were the plans carried out that none except Washington and Rochambeau were aware of the final destination. Even the general staff-officers supposed, until New Brunswick was passed, that the army was moving on Staten Island. Only when the forces had crossed the Delaware at Trenton, on the 3rd of September, did Lord Clinton become aware that the movement was not against New York. Cornwallis learned of the southern movement late in September, when he was apprised by Clinton of the change in the plans of the allied troops.

Fearful that Cornwallis would attempt to retreat when he found the French fleet in Virginia waters, Washington dispatched a note to Lafayette in which he expressed "the most earnest wish that the land and naval forces which you will have with you may so combine their operations that the British may not be able to escape." The methods to be used to prevent this escape were left entirely to the military wisdom and discretion of the youthful French commander. Apprehension was somewhat allayed by the pleasing news from de Barrass that he intended to depart from Newport on August 25, to join de Grasse, with 8 ships-of-the-line, 4 frigates, 10 transports and 8 American vessels.

The British fleet, under Sir Samuel Hood, had followed closely on the heels of de Grasse from the West Indies. Hood, however, outsailed de Grasse, passed him on the ocean without knowing it, looked in on the Chesapeake on August 25, and, finding no enemy there, sailed to New York to get instructions from Admiral Graves, who commanded the naval forces in the North. Happy omen, indeed, was this natural error on the part of Sir Samuel!

Cautiously scanning the calm waters of the Chesapeake for sight of the British fleet, which had retired to New York the day previously after a vain search, de Grasse brought his 28 ships-of-the-line and 6 frigates to anchor in the bay. With the French admiral were 3,000 land forces, collected from the French and Spanish provinces in the West Indies and under the command of the Marquis Saint Simon.

Lafayette, upon receipt of the news of the arrival of his countrymen, went aboard the admiral's flagship to confer on plans looking to the bottling up of the British forces. Later in the day he effected a junction with the newly-arrived troops at Jamestown, less than 12 miles from Cornwallis' position. The Southern army, now numbering about 8,000 men and equal in strength to that of the British at Yorktown, entered Williamsburg and began their preparations to prevent the es-



cape of Cornwallis, now effectively bottled up, thanks to the presence of the French fleet and the additional land force. As added precautions, an observation detachment was thrown out toward Gloucester, and the blockade of the river was established by dispatching four ships-of-the-line and as many frigates to the point where the York enters the Chesapeake.

News of Barras' departure for the Chesapeake reached Graves on August 28. After a hurried naval conference in New York, Graves and Hood, with nineteen ships-of-the-line and one fifty-gun ship set out in pursuit. Once again the British outsailed their quarry. Arriving off the Chesapeake on the morning of September 5, Graves prepared to attack de Grasse, who, informed of the approach of the enemy, had cut his cables and stripped the decks of his ships for action. Standing out on an easterly course, which he held during the day, de Grasse led the British away from the entrance to the bay, and so damaged the English van in an engagement that several ships were unable to renew the battle the following day. Minor sea actions followed for the next two days, but the junction effected by de Grasse and Barras during the course of the engagement convinced Graves of the wisdom of flight, and he hastened back under full sail to his New York base. This precipitous flight definitely settled the fate of Cornwallis, cut him off from escape by land and deprived him of the re-enforcements and supplies he expected from the British fleet.

"The 5th of September was, I confess, a moment of ambition for me," wrote Admiral Graves at a later day; and well it might have been. Could he have gained one of those memorable victories over de Grasse, which so often grace the records of the British navy, the Yorktown campaign would have had a different termination. The secret of the British failure there was either the ministry's neglect in immediately securing naval supremacy on the coast, after de Grasse sailed from France, or the overconfidence or carelessness of the admirals in command. It is primarily the British naval administration that is to be charged with the Yorktown catastrophe. The blunders of Cornwallis and Clinton contributed to a minor degree.

Washington's arduous southward march, begun on August 19, was frequently delayed by insufficient food supplies and a lack of suitable water transports. His approach to Yorktown was more difficult and lengthy than planned, and the last of the troops did not arrive in the vicinity of Williamsburg until September 25. A junction was immediately effected with the Southern army under Lafayette, Wayne, and Steuben. Despite the time consumed, the march to Yorktown ranks among the famous episodes of the Revolution. No movement on so great a scale had previously been attempted by the Revolutionary leaders, and the outcome proved it to be as brilliant in results as it was militarily bold and scientific.

With the allied troops encamped at Williamsburg, nothing remained to hin-

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der the final advance on Yorktown. The morning of September 28 found the two columns moving forward to the scene of their coming triumph. No resistance was offered by the British, and that night the armies bivouaced in line of battle. On the 29th, the Continentals moved to the east side of Beaverdam Creek, and the French occupied the ground on the west side from the upper part of the York River down as far as the marshes near the residence of Colonel Nelson. In making these dispositions, the allies took advantage of the woods as curtains and utilized the marshes to confine the enemy within pistol shot of their outworks. Both armies completed their investment without the loss of a man, though not without some show of opposition on the part of the British pickets.

Feeling the weakness of his outer line of defences and fearing surprise, Cornwallis withdrew his forces from the entrenched camp at Pigeon Hill on the night of the 29th and retired, with all guns, to the immediate defences of Yorktown. This move, both a surprise and an advantage to the allies, was discovered with the coming of dawn. The abandoned position was occupied on the same forenoon. French chasseurs and grenadiers took possession of the two redoubts at Pigeon Quarter, and the American light infantry occupies the ground on their right.

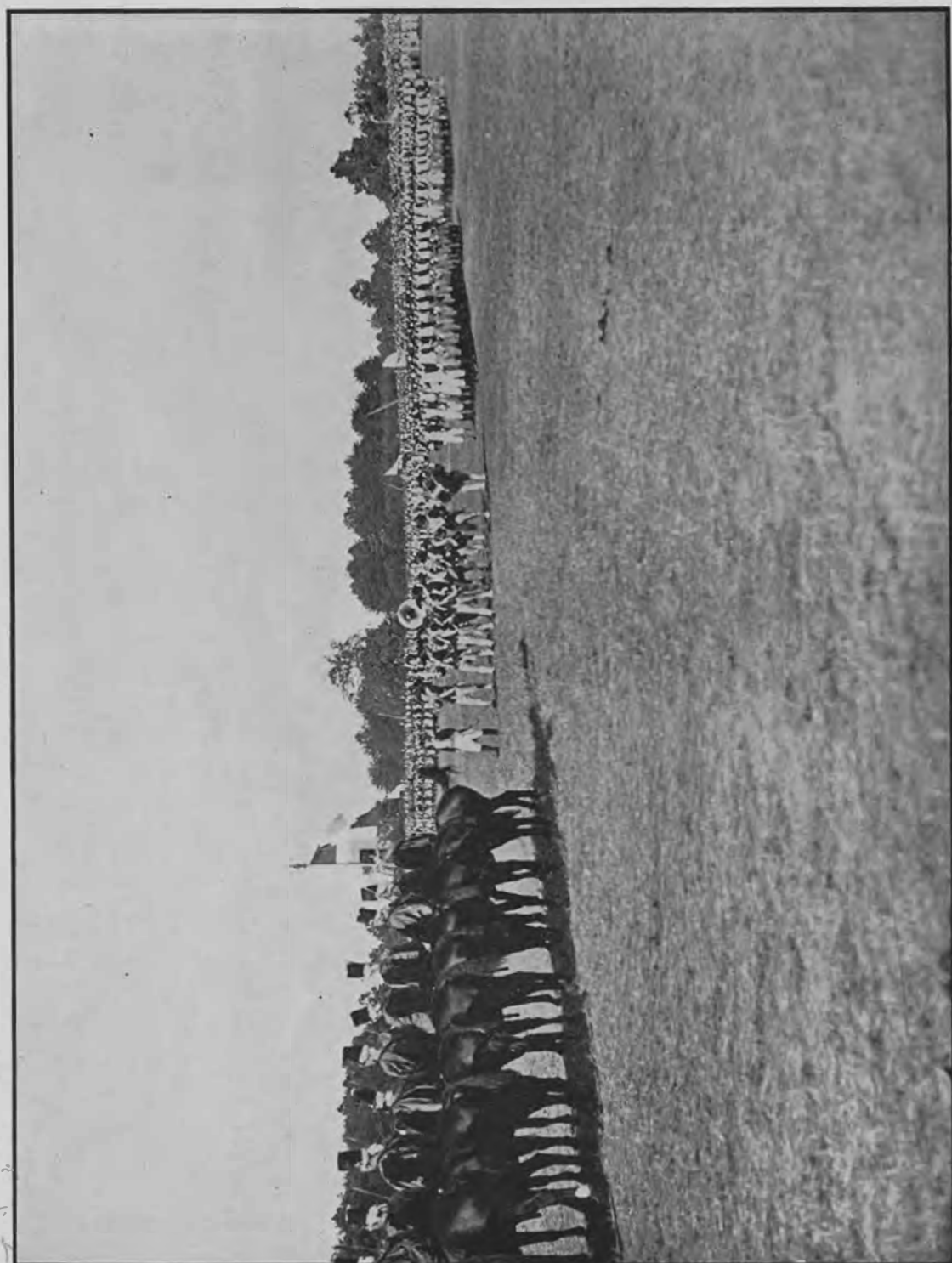
With this auspicious opening the French and American devoted the first week of October to preparations for the final drive. Save for occasional skirmishes on the part of both armies, there was little fighting, but it was a busy period for everyone. Gabions and fascines were made; the guns were brought up; the nearer approaches to the enemy's position were carefully surveyed.

The investing lines at the opening of the siege formed a semicircle about two miles from the British works, the flanks resting on the York. The Americans held the right, with General Lincoln's headquarters near Wormeley's creek. The light infantry of Lafayette and the Virginia militia under Governor Nelson extended westward, north of the Hampton road. From the south of that road, the Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Continental line advanced under von Steuben, with the New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island line and snappers and miners under General James Clinton in their rear. The American artillery was parked ready for use in rear of von Steuben's left.

Across a marsh and Beaverdam Creek to the west were the general headquarters of the French army. The headquarters of General Washington and the camp of his Life Guards occupied the center. General Rochambeau was camped about one-half mile northeast, with the French artillery parked on his front. About three-fourths of a mile northwest of the artillery camp lay the Bourbonnais and Deux-Ponts regiments under Baron de Viomenil; on their left, the Soissonais and Saintonge regiments under Vicomte de Viomenil; beyond them, still to be left, were Saint Simon and his West Indian contingent, their flank on the river. A detach-

[77]





The Surrender Scene

ment of Touraine was advanced toward the British right and a "grand guard" was thrown out toward the British center.

The Duc de Lauzun and his legion, the land troops of Barras' squadron, and General Weedon with a brigade of Virginia militia, under the general command of General de Choisy, were detached to look after Gloucester. While active preparations for the siege were being conducted on the other side of the river, these troops met and routed Tarleton's army, sent to defend Gloucester by Cornwallis, on October 3.

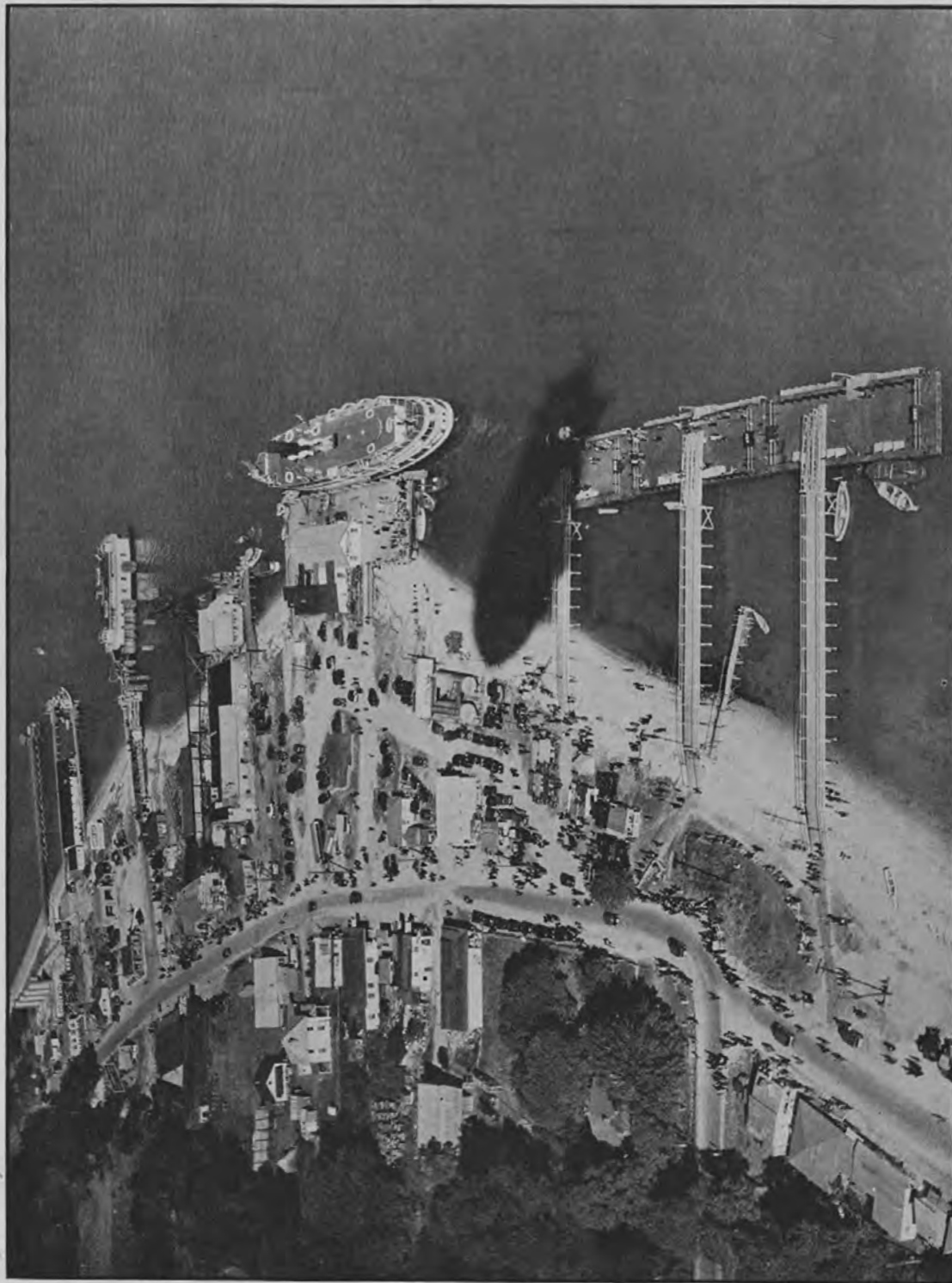
The final advance on Yorktown was made by parallels, the nature of the ground determining the direction of approach. As a ravine in front of the upper half of the town prevented operation in that quarter, the attack was directed against the lower part, the enemy's left. The line for this first parallel extended from Pigeon Quarter, nearly opposite the British center, around to the bank of the York below. It was two thousand yards in length, six hundred yards from the enemy on the left and more than eight hundred yards on the right, the position of two enemy redoubts necessitating the increase of distance in this direction.

Work of constructing the first parallel began on the evening of October 6 with great secrecy and continued until the evening of the 8th, when it was completed. Mortars and howitzers were moved in on this day, the French fortifying the extreme left end of the parallel, the Americans the right. Journals of the officers participating in the siege mention the fact that the first shot from the American battery was fired by Washington himself. Rochambeau, directing the French attack, had fired the first gun in the French armament two hours earlier. The attack continued until the night of the 11th, when the allies began second parallel within three hundred yards of the right of the British works and from three to five hundred yards in advance of the first parallel. Thus both wings were brought within storming distance of the British lines.

British redoubts, numbered 9 and 10, were on the river bank to the right of the second parallel and maintained a constant and harassing fire upon the men who occupied the new line of entrenchments. Washington accordingly determined to abate this annoyance by the capture of the two redoubts. Military authorities concur in the belief that the successful outcome of this venture did more to hasten the surrender of Lord Cornwallis than any other tactics of the nineteen-day siege.

By the 11th of October, fifty-two pieces were playing on the British fortifications from the American and French batteries and had succeeded in nearly silencing their fire. Writing to Clinton at noon of this day, Cornwallis said: "We have lost about seventy men and many of our works are considerably damaged. With such works, on disadvantageous ground, against so powerful an attack we cannot





Yorktown Harbor During the Celebration

hope to make a very long resistance." The capture of the two outer redoubts on the 14th was to make that period of resistance even shorter.

The assault of the redoubts was assigned to the choice corps of the allied army: the work on the right, on the high bank of the York, was assigned to the American light infantry under Lafayette; the other, nearly a quarter of a mile to the left, to the French chasseurs and grenadiers under Baron de Viomenil. Such was the martial pride of these soldiers, amounting to a friendly rivalry, that both redoubts were gallantly carried at nearly the same moment. The redoubts taken, the supporting parties fell to digging, and by morning both works were included in the second parallel, which thus became complete and unpleasantly menacing to the besieged.

Cornwallis was now desperate. On the night of October 15 he made a sortie against a French and an American battery. Four hundred men, under the command of Colonel Robert Abercrombie, crept out of their lines under cover of darkness, rushed upon a French battery five hundred yards from redoubt number 9, drove off the guard and spiked four cannon. Then they attacked Captain Savage's American battery on the right, where they spiked three guns with bayonets. A little later, Vicomte de Noailles, commanding the Soissonais regiment, counter-attacked and drove the British out of the works after a sharp action. Eight of the British were killed and twelve prisoners were taken. Twenty Frenchmen and one American were killed or wounded.

The seriousness of his position was now all too apparent to Cornwallis. Surrounded, both on land and sea, by a superior force of men, his earthworks ruined and his supplies nearly exhausted, he decided on the 16th to make a break for liberty by cutting through the beleaguering lines and, by forced marches, to reach a place of safety. Late that night he took the chance. The beginning of the evacuation held some encouragement of success and might, indeed, have turned the siege of Yorktown into a race for the Hudson, but for a violent storm which blew up after the first troops had landed on the Gloucester shore. This inopportune visitation prevented the rest of the garrison from getting across the river and compelled the first division to return to the camp on the other bank of the York. All hope was now gone and further resistance would have been madness. "We at that time could not fire a single gun," Cornwallis reported. "I, therefore proposed to capitulate."

The rising sun had appeared but a little while above the waters of the Chesapeake on the morning of October 17 when there appeared above the British parapet the flag of truce and red-coated drummer boy, climbing to beat his parley, and the Revolutionary War, for all practical purposes, had come to an end, as fate would have it, upon the fourth anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. Terms of peace were drawn up and accepted the following day, and, on the 19th, Lord Cornwallis and his forces surrendered to General Washington and the allied American and French forces.



1781 The Yorktown Centennial 1881

By DOUGLAS DEANE HALL

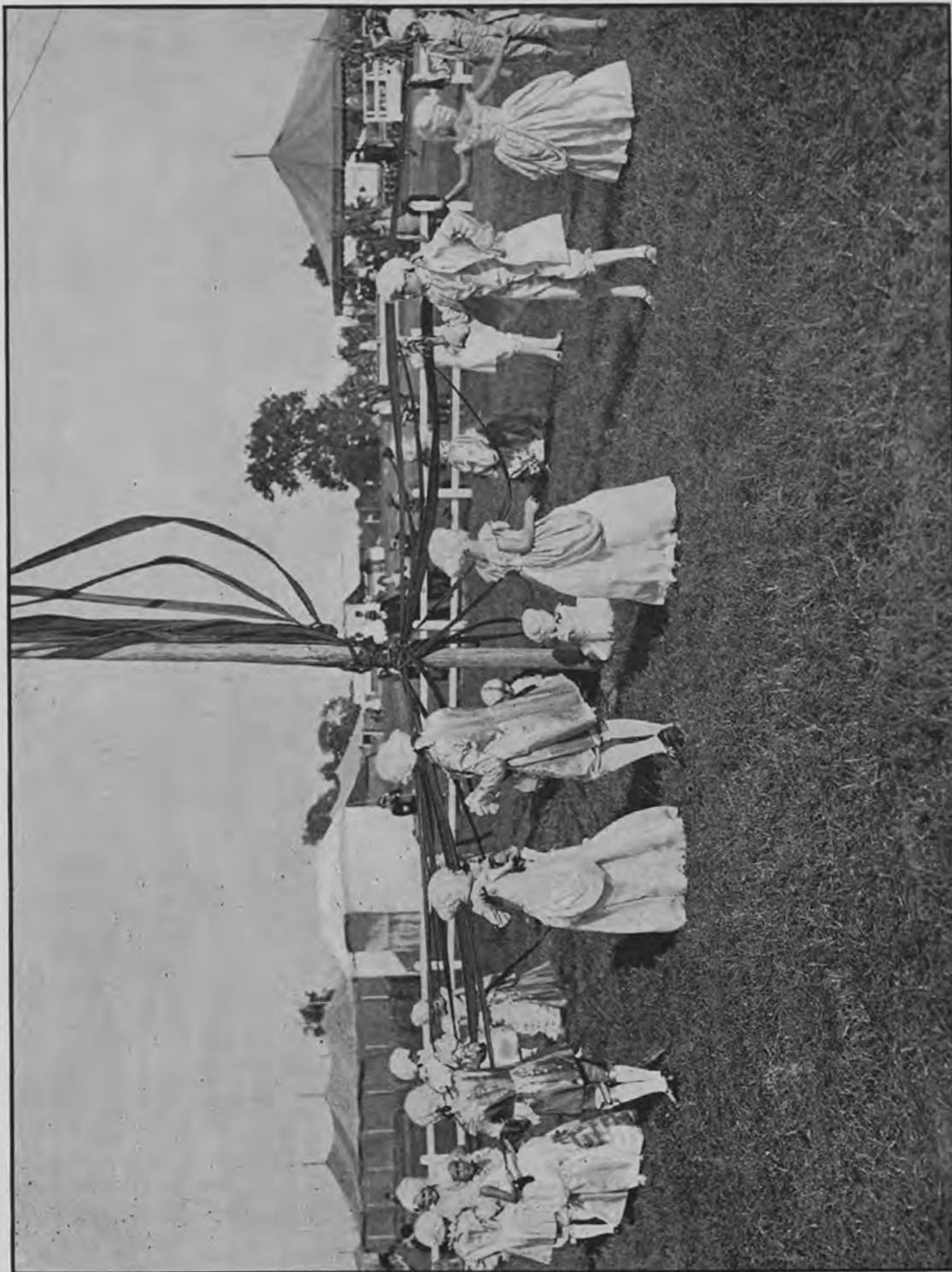
Publicity Department, Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration

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YORKTOWN narrowly missed being forgotten on the one hundredth anniversary of its significant siege and surrender. It was not until June 7, 1880, nearly ninety-nine years after Cornwallis' surrender, that Congress made a move to put into effect its resolution, adopted October 29, 1781, to erect a marble column at Yorktown. The bill appropriated \$100,000 to be expended in erecting the monument and arranging a celebration by the American people of the centennial anniversary. On February 18, 1881, Congress requested the President to extend an invitation to the people of France and the family of General Lafayette, with an appropriation of \$20,000 for entertainment, and on March 3 it placed a commission of thirteen Senators and thirteen Representatives in charge of the affair.

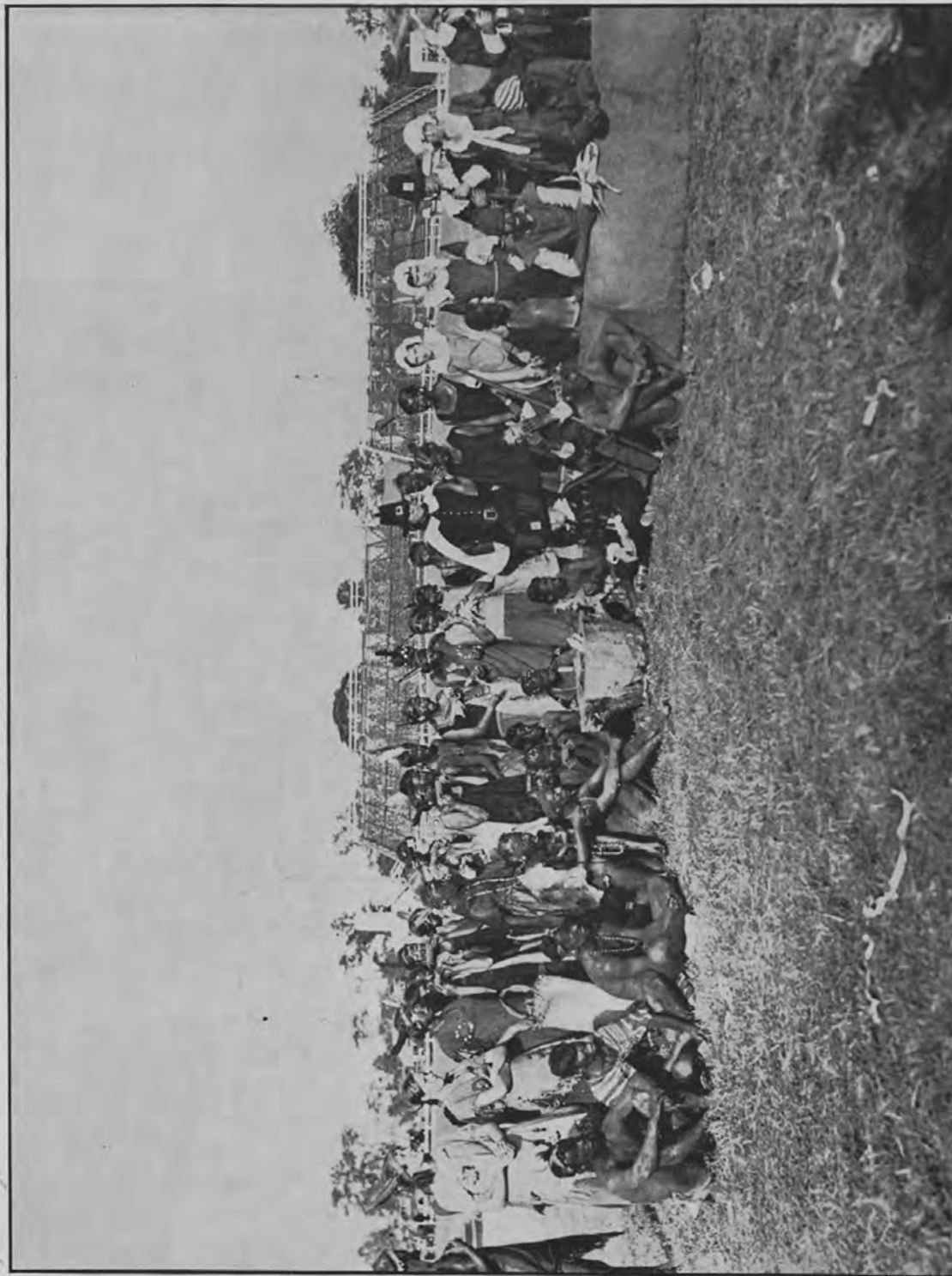
Religious exercises on Sunday, October 16, formed the chief preliminary event arranged by the Yorktown Centennial Association. The four-day program of the Federal Commission was opened on Tuesday, when Professor Siegel and his chorus of 300 trained voices, whose scheduled four-hour train-and-boat trip from Richmond via West Point required eight hours, missed the entire day's exercises. But John Philip Sousa was there as guest-conductor of the Marine Band and offered the "Marseillaise" and "Hail, Columbia" in place of the missing chorus. The massed voices also found substitutes in the vocal chords of Governor F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, who welcomed 2,000 Masons, including the grand masters of the original States; Senator J. W. Johnson, of Virginia, chairman of the Congressional Commission, who delivered an historical address; and Judge Beverly R. Wellford, the Masonic orator, whose subject was the laying of the cornerstone of the Yorktown Monument. The French naval detachment arrived during the day and was saluted. That night the river presented an enchanting spectacle when all ships at anchor were illuminated.

The United States Senate adjourned from Monday to Friday to enable its members to attend the celebration. They came from Washington by the steamer *Excelsior* in a party numbering about 200 and containing Governors and descendants of Revolutionary generals. Never had a more distinguished group assembled



Children from Yorktown School Dance Around the May Pole



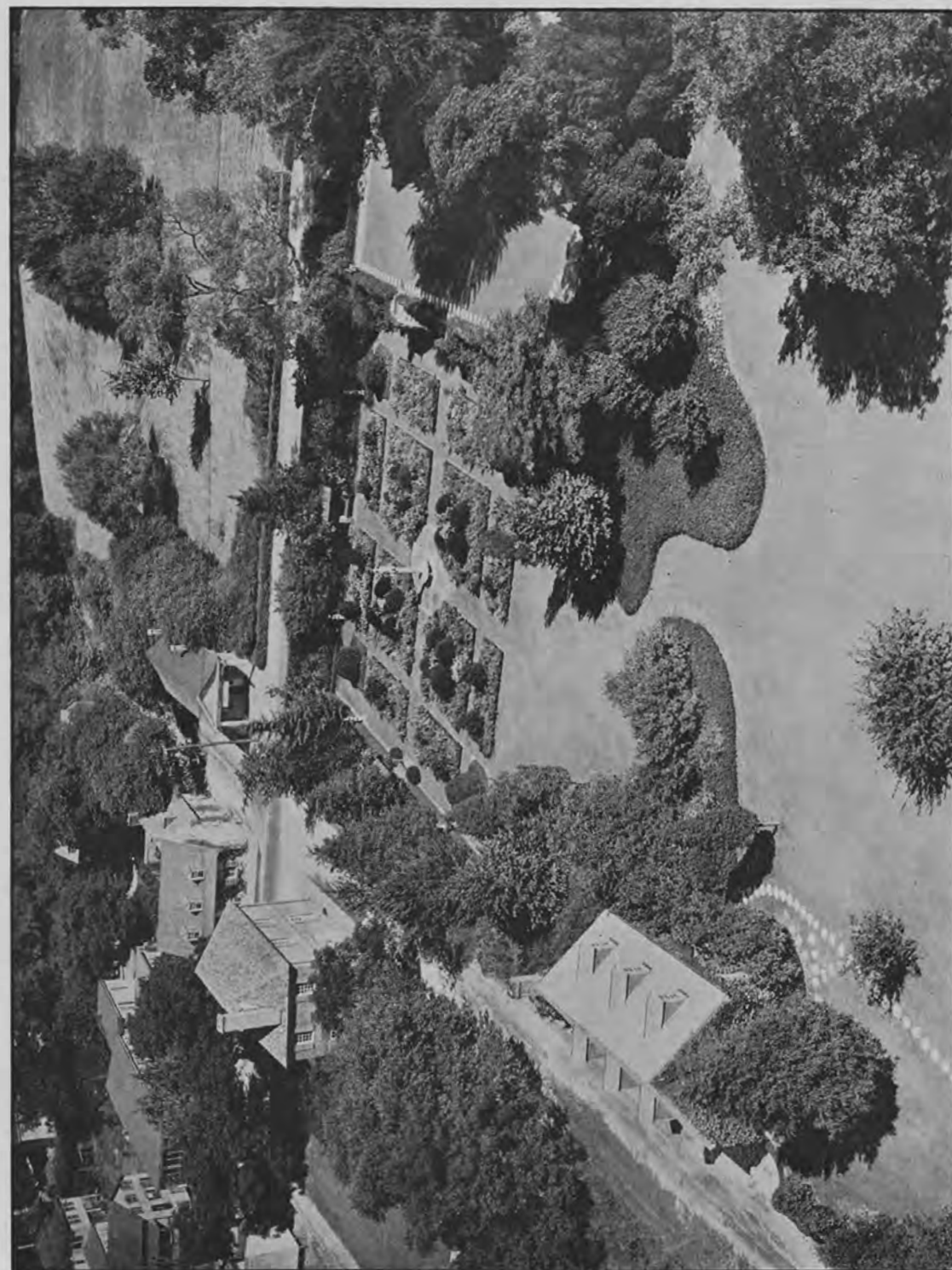


Group of Indians and Colonists in Colonial Pageant

than that which heard President Chester A. Arthur speak at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday, October 19, Anniversary Day. Responses were made by the Marquis de Rochambeau, Baron von Steuben and Max Outrey, the French minister to Washington. Then Robert C. Winthro, of Massachusetts, arose to deliver the oration of the day—20,000 impassioned words. The massed chorus sang the Centennial ode, James Barron Hope, of Virginia, offered the Centennial poem, and the Marine Band, with Sousa conducting, played the grand fantasia. A reception given later by President Arthur at the grand pavilion had to be speedily closed because of the size of the crowd, which, dispersing, was content with the firing of cannon in honor of the British, a grand ball and an elaborate fireworks display.

This multitude visiting Yorktown found access and egress equally difficult. It slept in a tent city. Encamped on the Temple farm under the command of General Wingfield S. Hancock were 9,500 troops from the regular army and from the volunteer military organizations of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. Gamblers, thieves and confidence men were reported to be swarming about, but, on the whole, there was little disorder, and it was hardly a fair critic who remarked, "The greatest mistake was in making Cornwallis surrender the place; he certainly should have kept it."

"The necessities of State requiring the presence of the President and Senate at Washington on the 21st," the naval review planned for the 21st was combined with the grand military drill on Thursday, October 20. The military and naval forces, numbering about 12,000, passed in review before the President and saluted as they passed. In the afternoon a general "sail drill" was held. The fleet, in command of Admiral David D. Porter, was exercised in making, shortening and furling sails, and shifting topsails, at a signal from the flagship of the admiral. This pageantry closed the celebration, and overnight Yorktown resumed its atmosphere of quiet repose, proud and confident in the knowledge that for centuries yet men would be turning their steps in pilgrimage toward Yorktown, mindful of the significant events that transpired there.



Garden of the Nelson House

Historic Yorktown Homes

By BEATRICE MAYER

Publicity Department, Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association

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A SITE of fifty acres of land, sold in 1691 for 10,000 pounds of tobacco for the establishment of "Ye Towne of Yorktowne," recently was gaily refurbished, as lovely homes and countryside prepared to entertain the notable host of American and foreign dignitaries assembled in Yorktown for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Lord Cornwallis' surrender.

No modern skyscrapers, no boulevards, no shiny store fronts nor flashy theatres greeted the visitors who came to honor the Revolutionary heroes. Instead, simplicity, the little village of less than three hundred souls, which retains the flavor of the colonial epoch, seemed like a page of history opened for the perusal of her guests.

On her main street, looking out on the wide blue waters of the York, is the Shield House, known as the oldest house in Yorktown, erected by Thomas Sessions in 1699—one year after the county seat of York was moved from the Halfway House on Temple Farm to Yorktown. This lovely brick building, three stories high, with curb roof and typical colonial dormer windows, bears no scars from the triple baptism of fire which the little town has undergone in three wars. Covered with ivy and overhung by weeping willows, it proudly surveys the village, sure of its prestige.

The West House, white-framed, with graceful columns, wormer windows and vista of the York River, was built about 1706, on land purchased from the town trustees by Miles and Emanuel Wills. It was occupied by British officers during the siege of Yorktown and has the marks of three cannon-balls fired by the Continental troops—two going through the first floor of the house and one through the cellar, where it split a twelve-inch sill. In the front yard of the West House are ancient mulberry trees, the roots of which were nurtured in the mother country and brought to the colony early in the seventeenth century with the beginning of the silkworm industry here. The colonists discovered that mulberry trees provided excellent shade, and they kept the mulberries in their yards long after their dreams of making silk in Virginia had been shattered.



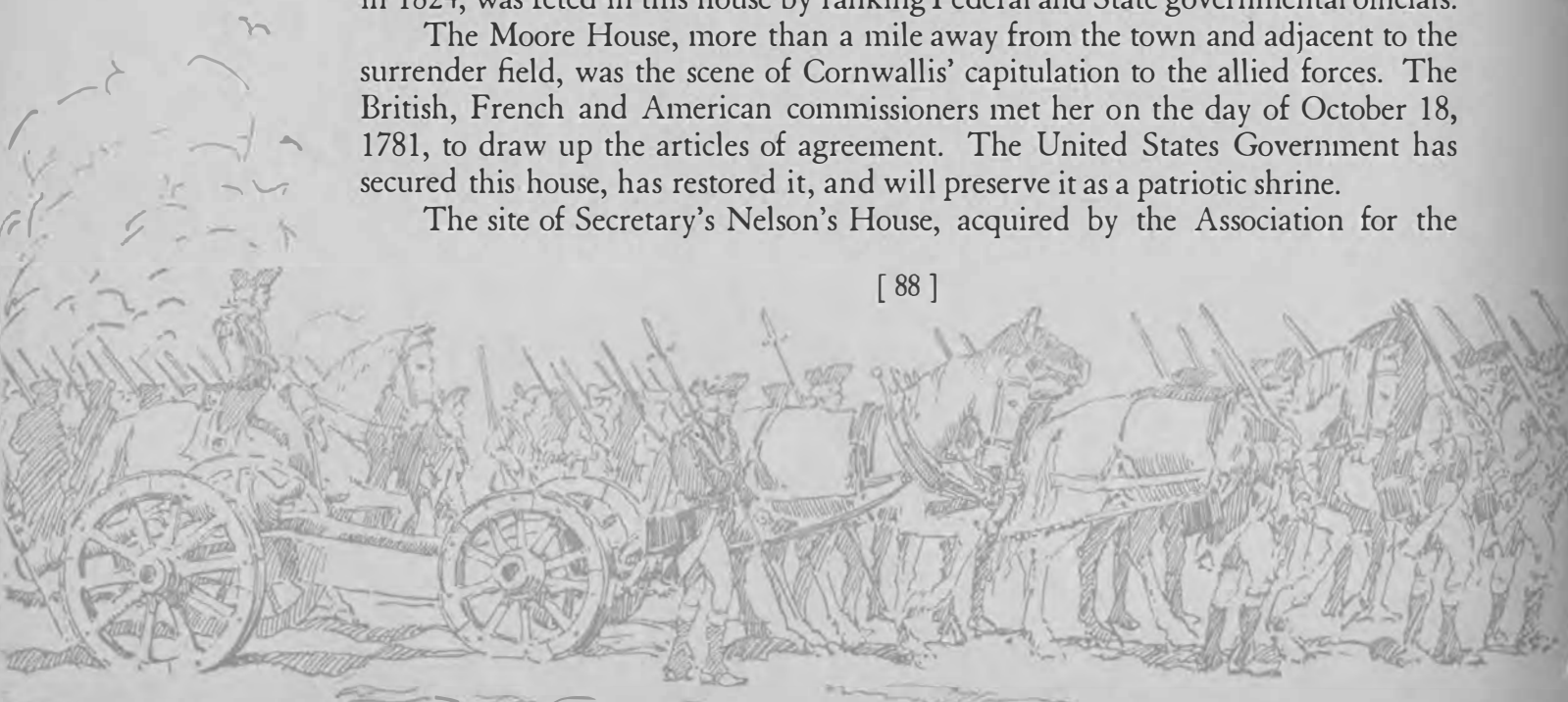
The Cole Digges House, cozy story-and-a-half dormer-windowed brick dwelling, was erected in 1705 by John Martin, who purchased lot No. 42, on which the house stands, from the town trustees. The site had been forfeited in 1692 by John Seaborne and, later, by Joane Lawson, for having failed to build thereon within a year.

Grace Church, originally York-Hampton Church, was erected prior to 1700 and succeeded Olde Yorke Church at Church Field on Temple Farm. It is fashioned of marl rock. Manifold have been the uses to which this church has been put during its two hundred years and more of existence. At the time of the Yorktown campaign, Cornwallis used it as a powder magazine and damaging it to the extent of £150. It was desecrated and burned by British soldiers in 1814. Originally T-shaped, it was rebuilt in 1841 in its present rectangular form. The hallmark date of the silver communion service in 1649. When McClellan occupied Yorktown in the War Between the States, the bell fell from its tower and was broken. Engraving on one of its fragments, "Yorktown, Virginia, 1724," led to its being recast in 1882 and returned to Yorktown from Philadelphia, where it had evidently been taken during the war. In Grace churchyard are the tombs of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., Virginia's wartime governor, and his father and grandfather.

The most pretentious house in Yorktown, as well as the one which most stirs the imagination of visitors, is the Nelson House, or York Hall. Fashioned of red brick and isolated behind ivy-covered walls, this fine example of Georgian architecture is nationally famous as a revolutionary shrine. It was this house that served as headquarters for Cornwallis during the siege, and it was at this very house that Thomas Nelson, then Governor of Virginia and commander of the State militia, directed Lafayette to point his cannon, with the memorable words, "Point the cannon toward that house. . . . There you will be almost certain to find Lord Cornwallis and the British headquarters. Fire upon it, my dear marquis, and never spare a particle of my property so long as it affords a comfort or a shelter to the enemies of my country." Two cannon-balls remain in the eastern facade. The interior decorations and furnishings are as interesting and as fascinating as the exterior structure and gardens. Lafayette, upon his triumphal return to the United States in 1824, was feted in this house by ranking Federal and State governmental officials.

The Moore House, more than a mile away from the town and adjacent to the surrender field, was the scene of Cornwallis' capitulation to the allied forces. The British, French and American commissioners met her on the day of October 18, 1781, to draw up the articles of agreement. The United States Government has secured this house, has restored it, and will preserve it as a patriotic shrine.

The site of Secretary's Nelson's House, acquired by the Association for the



Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in 1927, is found on the Yorktown-Hampton Highway, within a short distance of the National Monument. The foundation, portions of which are in excellent condition, will be excavated and marked as the first headquarters of Cornwallis in Yorktown. The British earl was forced to abandon the house on October 11, when shell from the allied forces demolished the mansion.

Thomas Nelson, Secretary of the Virginia colony, was General Nelson's uncle, and left the besieged town under a flag of truce, while Cornwallis occupied the home of the general as his second headquarters. Secretary Nelson's house was, it is believed, a finer residence than the Nelson House now standing.

Just across the street from the low slate-roofed Digges' House is the Customs House, built about 1706 by Richard Ambler, who occupied it as "Collector of Ports for Yorktown in 1720." At this period Yorktown was a booming town of several thousand souls, the port of entry for New York, Philadelphia and other northern cities. The appellations of "Cradle of American Tariff System" and "First Nurse of Protection" have been given this historic building.

Old Yorktown's principal hostelry, the "Olde Yorktowne Hotel," built in 1725, where, during the leisurely colonial days, much of the town's business was conducted behind tall glasses, is a story-and-a-half building, forty-two by eighteen feet, built with a sixteen-foot T-stem extension in the rear. Dormer windows light the upper story of each part. The brick in the main structure are laid in Flemish bond; but in the right-hand chimney they are in English bond.

Up at the tip of the green bluff, overlooking the waters of the York, and with arms outstretched in welcome, and seemingly, more in benison, stands the Yorktown Monument, with its the star-crowned Goddess of Liberty. This was erected in 1881 to commemorate the genius and sacrifice of the participants in the Yorktown campaign.





Left to Right: A. H. Lichty, G. C. Lawton, Thomas B. Scott, Wm. A. R. Goodwin, J. A. C. Chandler, Oliver J. Sands

Participation of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc.

WILLIAM A. R. GOODWIN, *President*
The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc.

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MANY closely connected and carefully ordered forces contributed to the success of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration. Of these, the United States Commission was the official agent of the United States Government. It would have been chiefly blamed had the Celebration been a failure. It deserves the chief credit for the success of the undertaking.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Incorporated, was a citizens' National organization, formed at the request of the United States and Virginia State Commissions. The officers of the Association were:

Honorary President—His Excellency Herbert Hoover.

President—William A. R. Goodwin.

Vice-Presidents—John Stewart Bryan, Harry Flood Byrd, George P. Coleman, A. J. Renforth, S. L. Slover, E. Lee Trinkle.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Ex-Governors of Virginia and the Governors of all States and Territories in the United States.

Treasurer—American Bank and Trust Company, Richmond.

Membership in the Association embraced representatives from all the States. It was, by the National Commission, deemed necessary that there should be constituted a National citizens' organization, locally centered, to help arouse interest in the Celebration, to act with the United States Commission in handling many details, to raise additional funds, and to perform other functions which limitations of law rendered it difficult or impracticable for the United States Commission to undertake. The Association was constituted for these and such other purposes as might be helpful for an appropriate Celebration.

The *Executive Committee* of the Association, consisting of Mr. Lewis T. Jester, chairman, Rev. A. J. Renforth, Hon. George P. Coleman, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Hon. Ashton Dovell, Mr. Kenneth Chorley, Mr. Marshall Lewis, and Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, ex-officio, was the constant and invaluable agent of the Board of Trustees of the Association.



Left to Right: Maj. Harold Kroner, Executive of the U. S. Yorktown Commission; Representative S. Otis Bland, Chairman of the U. S. Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association; Dr. Wm. A. R. Goodwin, Chairman of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association; and Brig-Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commander of all Military Units

The *Finance Committee* was given, at the outset, assurance of success when its chairmanship was accepted by the distinguished citizen of Richmond, in whom the whole State has implicit confidence—Mr. Oliver J. Sands. Mr. Sands was assisted by a distinguished group of citizens, but especially by his Chief Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas B. Scott.

Special recognition is due to Mr. Lewis T. Jester, of Newport News, efficient chairman of the Executive Committee, and to the Rev. A. J. Renforth, who as vice-president of the Association resident at Yorktown, rendered constant and devoted service, assisted by Mr. L. R. O'Hara.

Throughout the State, members of the Finance Committee, locally resident, gave invaluable assistance to Mr. A. H. Lichty, Executive Secretary of the Association and its agent in the financial campaign. Mr. Lichty succeeded Colonel Edwin P. Conquest as Executive Secretary. No salaries were paid to any officers or members of the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee. No commissions were paid by the Association to any person whatsoever. Colonel Conquest was secured in the early days of the organization as the paid Secretary of the Association, and subsequently Mr. Lichty, while acting as the agent of the Finance Committee in raising funds, was paid the same salary that he had been receiving from the organization which released him for this service.

We are mindful of the service rendered by the various committees of the Association, especially by their chairmen. The Transportation Committee, the Publicity Committee, the Committee on Pageants, the Committee on Concessions, of which Captain Raymond Bottom was chairman, and Mrs. E. E. Holland's Committees on Flower Gardens and Essay Contests, rendered indispensable service.

It is with special appreciation that recognition is made of the wise counsel and advice constantly given by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Mr. John Stewart Bryan, and the Hon. Ashton Dovell, chairman of the Virginia State Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, who kindly served as Legal Advisor to the Association.

Virginia and the Nation owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the distinguished citizen of Newport News, the Hon. S. Otis Bland, Secretary of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission. He bore the chief burden of responsibility for the success of the Celebration. No man ever served a cause with more complete self-giving. He represented the National Commission in helping to direct the activities of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, and was of constant and invaluable assistance to the Association.

The Association worked in close cooperation with the National Commission. The Secretary of the National Commission, whenever possible, met with the Trustees and Executive Committee of the Association, and the President of the

Association was invited to be present at several sessions of the National Commission.

All important actions of the Association were taken subject to the approval of the authorized representatives of the National Commission, in accordance with the following authorization, signed by the Chairman of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission:

Pursuant to resolution adopted on the 26th day of June, 1930, the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, Chairman of the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, does hereby authorize the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Incorporated, and their appointed agents, to prepare and submit to this Commission plans, program, and details for the celebration to be held in October, 1931, to solicit funds for such celebration within and without the State of Virginia, to take appropriate action to secure the assistance of the several States in said celebration, to lease land for said celebration, to secure preliminary advertising for said celebration, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them by the Commission, the work and activities of the Association to be under the direction and subject to the approval of a sub-committee hereby appointed, pursuant to said resolution of June 26, 1930, consisting of Honorable S. O. Bland, Secretary of this Commission, and Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, President of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Incorporated.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
*Chairman of the United States
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission*

Without the National Commission, the Association would have had no official standing or authority, and without the Association the Commission in many matters would have been restricted in its operations.

As the result of an intensive campaign throughout the State of Virginia, \$49,273.50 was raised through paid subscriptions for the Celebration. From the sale of reserved seats, parking space and concessions at Yorktown, \$42,314.99 was secured, making the total amount raised directly by the Association \$91,588.49. In addition, the Association, with the assistance of the Virginia State Commission, secured an appropriation of \$30,000 from the Virginia State Highway Department for building and improving highway approaches in the vicinity of Yorktown, and also a contribution of \$10,000 from the Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission for advertising the Celebration, making a total raised by and secured through the Association of \$131,588.49.

When to this amount is added the \$12,500 appropriated by the Virginia Legislature to the work of the Virginia State Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, it will be seen that Virginia raised \$144,088.49 for the Celebration endeavor.

[94]

A final report as to the amount of the expenditures of the Association cannot, at this time, be given, as all the accounts have not as yet been completely settled. We are, however, assured that there are funds on hand sufficient to discharge in full all the financial obligations of the Association.

The National Park Service cooperated with the National Commission and the Association in supervising the fulfillment of contracts and in acting at Yorktown as the disbursing agency of the Commission and the Association. This work, together with the work of securing bids and estimates, was largely committed to Mr. Oliver G. Taylor, resident Chief Engineer of the Colonial National Monument. The National Park Service assisted finally in the preparation for the Celebration by the expenditure of National Park Service funds at its disposal in providing roadways and water facilities within the Celebration area owned by the National Park Service.

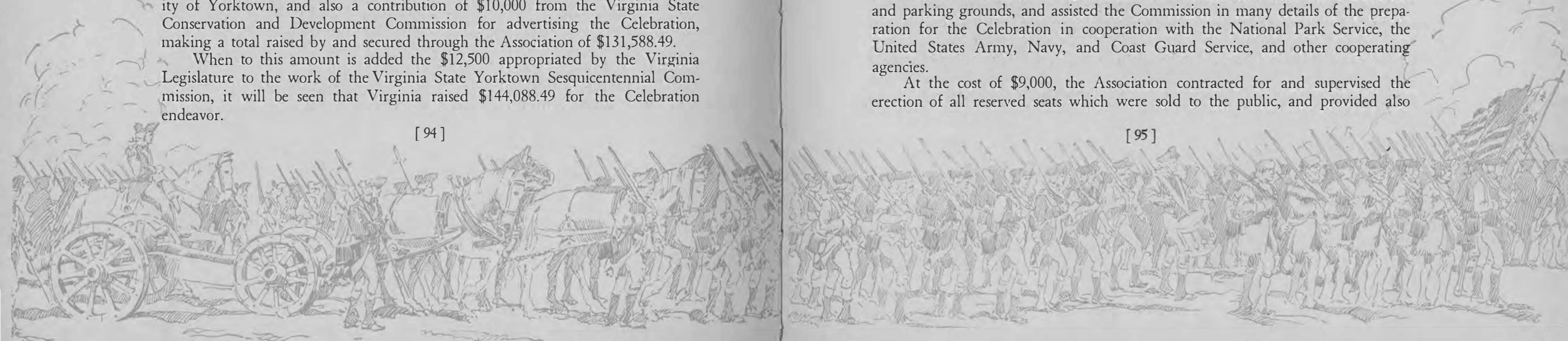
There has thus been the closest cooperation on the part of the National Commission with the Association and the Park Service. So close, in fact, has this cooperation been that they practically pooled their resources as a common fund for the success of the Celebration. This did not preclude the Association from keeping complete account of all its receipts and expenditures. An audited and certified statement from the Treasurer of the Association will, in due time, be given to the public through the press.

The Association prepared, published, and distributed many preliminary and subsequent pamphlets outlining the purpose, scope and plans of the Celebration, and, through its publicity department, did much to make the Celebration known throughout the country. This work was not only informative as to the Celebration, but was distinctly educational in its character. The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development, and the Chambers of Commerce of Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond gave constant assistance in promoting the publicity work of the Association, as did the public press of the State and Nation.

The Association also helped to enlist the cooperation of patriotic societies and other citizens' organizations and organized meetings throughout Virginia and elsewhere at which the purpose of the Celebration was outlined and participation enlisted. It made all contracts for concessions, rented the Celebration and parking grounds, and assisted the Commission in many details of the preparation for the Celebration in cooperation with the National Park Service, the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard Service, and other cooperating agencies.

At the cost of \$9,000, the Association contracted for and supervised the erection of all reserved seats which were sold to the public, and provided also

[95]





Marshal Petain Greeted by General Pershing at Old Point, Virginia

over eight hundred free seats which were in addition to the free seats provided by the Commission.

The Association cooperated with the National Commission in making the contracts for feeding, and where necessary made separate and independent contracts for items which the Commission felt should not be made by it, as items for which charges were necessary, thus providing the official programme that was sold, and other concessions, the proceeds of which were necessary to pay expenses and to provide conveniences necessary to the success of the Celebration.

The Association, also, to the extent of its ability, financed the publicity of the Celebration.

The Association, through its committees, assisted in handling the housing and transportation problems, and through correspondence (which filled three large file cases) sought to arouse interest in the Celebration and to give answers to inquiries which came from all parts of the United States.

The Association was further able to secure many rare documents and other relics for display at Yorktown during the Celebration. Through the Hon. Warrington Dawson, it secured from the owner of the hitherto unknown "Journal of the Siege of Yorktown," by Baron Gaspard de Gallatin, permission to have this Journal photostated, translated, and published as a Senate Document.

Thus, from the beginning, the Association has been privileged to work in close and indispensable cooperation with the National Commission, the Virginia State Commission, the National Park Service, and other agencies, and to aid in doing things which required local contacts and close and constant supervision.

When the time of the Celebration approached, when Mr. Oliver G. Taylor of the National Park Service had wellnigh completed his splendid work, when Mr. Albert R. Rogers, Director of the Celebration, had planned the layout of the Celebration area, and when the funds had been secured and contracts let, it became evident to all concerned that the success of the Celebration would necessarily depend upon the final preparations and management of the great event.

The Secretary of the National Commission appointed an Executive Staff, consisting of Brigadier Stanley D. Embick, U. S. Army, and Major Hayes A. Kroner, War Department, General Staff, as Executive Assistants to the Secretary of the Commission, Commander R. R. Waesche, U. S. Coast Guard, as Harbor Master at Yorktown, and Mr. Oliver G. Taylor, National Park Service, as Supervising Engineer at Yorktown.

With his competent staff of trained officers, and with the aid of the soldiers under his command, the work at Yorktown of final preparation went forward on schedule time under General Embick's direct control. It is the consensus of opinion that for perfect coordination and rhythmic perfection of movement, the



Brig.-Gen. Embick, in Charge of Military Units at Yorktown, and His Staff

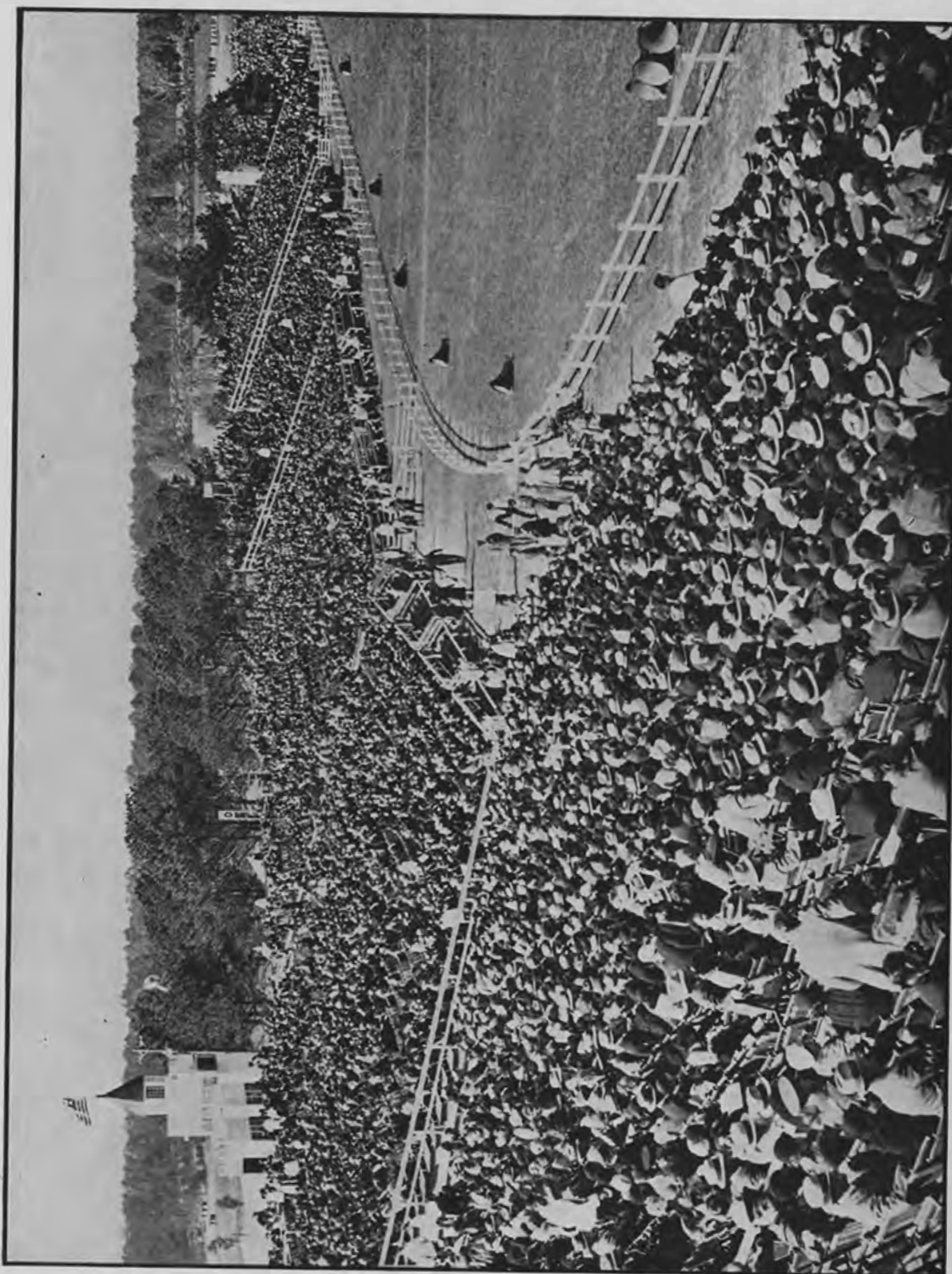
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration surpassed anything of its kind hitherto known in America.

There was unity of purpose and frictionless cooperation among all the agencies and committees from the beginning to the end. No person or organization worked for praise or glory, but for the success of the united endeavor. There were no jealousies and no contentions. No agency enlisted could have, alone, brought the Celebration to a successful culmination. It was the work of cooperation and coordination planned and timed and finally ordered to produce success. It resulted in enough credit to give one hundred per cent satisfaction and credit to all agencies and individuals engaged in the gigantic task.

The Association is indebted to the National Commission for many courtesies. They called us into counsel with them in planning for the programme and pageants, and between the officers of the two organizations there were frequent conferences and daily voluminous correspondence. The Commission accorded to the Trustees of, and to all listed contributors to, the Association invitations to the Celebration and the offer of reserved seats in the distinguished guest stand.

Faith and courage and steadfast determination were required. Confidence in the Celebration had to be created. It had to be made clear that the difficulties which seemed insurmountable could be and would be mastered. With the memory of deficits from the 1881 Celebration, and of the unpreparedness of the Jamestown Exposition, every precaution was taken to avoid failure. Those responsible in planning the Celebration shared with the general public the apprehensions as to the housing, feeding and transportation problems, and the possible ultimate lack of necessary funds. We were all aware of the difficulties of providing a worthy National Celebration on the outskirts of a small historic village, miles removed from any large center of population and from sources of supply, and eight miles from the railroad, and were conscious of the tremendous difficulties which would have to be faced in handling traffic over the few roads which serve the narrow Peninsula of Virginia and lead to Yorktown. Then, too, with many others, we were mindful of the dust which beclouded the Celebration of 1881, and the danger of rains which Noah was better prepared to deal with than we. These memories and apprehensions were in our minds at all times.

In addition to the United States Commission, the Virginia State Commission, the National Park Service, and the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Incorporated, the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Guard rendered indispensable cooperation. High praise is due to the Virginia State Highway and Traffic Departments, and thanks to the Agricultural Department and to the many agencies and individuals, who rendered invaluable service.



The President's Audience

It is quite impossible to fully express the appreciation felt for the service rendered by those who served in the offices as secretaries and assistants, working for long hours overtime without extra pay, and some for no financial compensation at all; to the radio, telephone and telegraph personnel; to the military units and Centennial Legions; to the donors of memorial tablets, arches and pylons; to the Celebration Director, Mr. Albert R. Rogers, and his assistant, Mr. Herbert Ganter, and to the directors of and participants in the colorful pageants; to the fortunately unused Fire Department of Newport News; to the white-coated ushers and to the many-colored uniformed bands; to the choirs at the Sunday services; to the Boy Scouts; to the police and traffic officers, and finally to the good-natured and considerate public that smiled and cheered and said kindly things.

We were all deeply stirred by the welcome presence of the gallant representative visitors from France, for the presence of the immortal Marshal Petain, and our own distinguished General Pershing. We gladly welcomed the presence of Lord and Lady Cornwallis, who attended the Celebration as the guests of the State of Virginia, and also welcomed the presence of Baron von Steuben. We were rejoiced to welcome the Governors and official representatives from the Original Thirteen States and other cooperating States, very proud of our own Governor, and deeply grateful for the honored presence of the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. William Howard Taft, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

We listened with appreciative interest, and with profit, to the excellent addresses and sermons of the programme speakers. We were stirred by the martial music of the bands, by the soldiers and sailors on parade, and by the colorful beauty of the pageants and of the evening searchlight displays.

Gratitude was felt to the good God who gave the cloudless skies and undimmed stars, and also the spirit which made immortal the heroes commemorated and who was the author and giver of the liberty for which the Celebration was designed to express national gratitude and thanksgiving which recalled and enriched ancient fellowships and commemorated the patriotic sacrifice and devotion of the heroes of 1781.

Thus the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration of 1931 passed into history, to stand forever memorable in the annals of America and in the appreciation and gratitude of the world.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association congratulates the United States Sesquicentennial Commission, and expresses its appreciation for having been permitted to share in this great National patriotic endeavor.





Guard of Honor for Marshal Pétain Passes Through Virginia Arch, Heralding His Approach

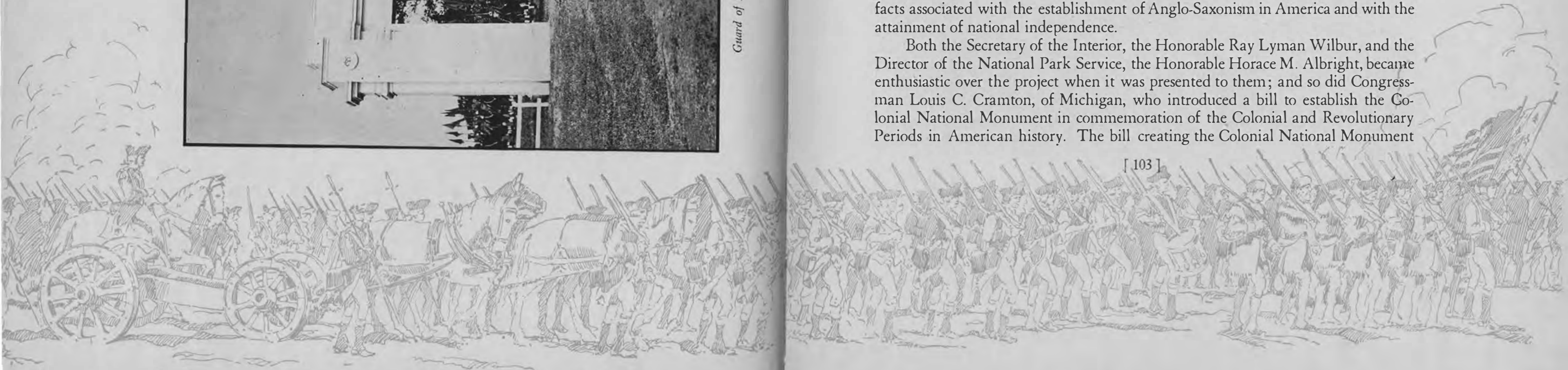
The Conception, Purpose, and Development of Colonial National Monument

By WILLIAM ROBINSON, JR., Superintendent

THE conception of Colonial National Monument was the result of a desire on the part of patriotic individuals and organizations to perpetuate in memory an epoch in our national history. The Colonial Period definitely began in 1607 and as definitely came to an end in 1781. It is one of the striking coincidences of fact, stranger than fiction, that these two epochal dates are given to events that were enacted in geographical areas not more than twenty miles apart. Colonial life and institutions began at Jamestown in 1607 and flourished at their richest in Williamsburg from the time it became the capital in 1699 until the Revolution. At Yorktown the next step in the process of development was consummated in the victory which marked the end of the colonial era and achieved independence. To preserve in perpetuity these sacred shrines of national life and liberty, these historic areas have been embraced in Colonial National Monument.

Many individuals and patriotic organizations had long been aware of the possibilities which this section of Virginia offered. This sentiment grew in force and at length culminated in a movement to bring to the attention of high officers of the United States Government a plan for governmental protection to the areas, so vital in the birth of the American nation, by the creation of an historical national park in Virginia to include Jamestown Island, Colonial Williamsburg, the Yorktown Battlefield, with a connecting parkway, and Gloucester Point (that part of the Yorktown theatre of operations on the north side of the York River). These four sections, so closely adjacent, if combined in an historical reservation, would permit the presentation to the Nation and to the world of many of the most salient facts associated with the establishment of Anglo-Saxonism in America and with the attainment of national independence.

Both the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, and the Director of the National Park Service, the Honorable Horace M. Albright, became enthusiastic over the project when it was presented to them; and so did Congressman Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, who introduced a bill to establish the Colonial National Monument in commemoration of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods in American history. The bill creating the Colonial National Monument



in the State of Virginia was approved by the President July 3, 1930. Surveys were begun in the following September, and on December 30, 1930, President Hoover, by proclamation, established the boundaries of the monument, setting apart the area "for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

After this point, which marked a real step toward the realization of the original idea, work at the monument was divided into three main programs of development: first, the acquisition of land within the boundaries of the monument; second, the planning and construction work in preparation for the recent Sesquicentennial Celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; third, the surveying and construction of the parkway connecting the three main areas—Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Jamestown Island.

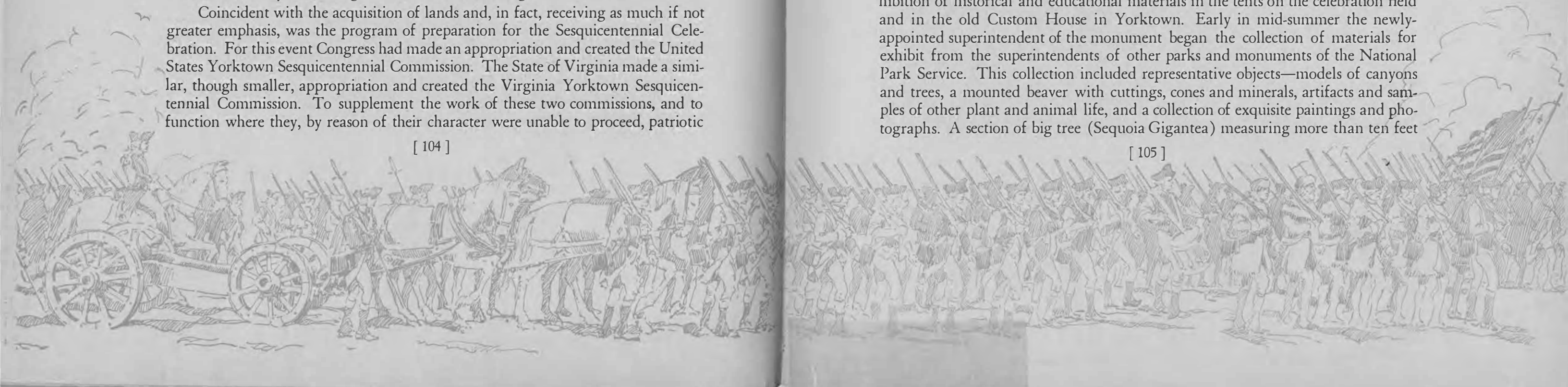
To date the lands actually acquired by the Government amount to something over 2,000 acres. This does not include any land in Williamsburg and only about one acre on Jamestown Island. With the exception of twenty-two acres of the northern tip of the Island, on which the principal town was built, and which is now in the possession of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the remainder of the Island (a tract of about 1,600 acres) is still in private ownership. Approximately ninety per cent of Colonial Williamsburg is owned and is being restored by the Williamsburg Holding Corporation for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Thus, the major portion of the acquisitions has been in and near Yorktown, chiefly of the battlefield area. Two colonial buildings have been acquired, the Old Yorktown Hotel or the Philip Lightfoot House, and the Moore House. In the latter the commissioners drew up the terms of the capitulation in 1781. This house, which underwent considerable repair previous to the celebration, was one of the chief interests to the visitors to the celebration. The front room was furnished with antiques and was open each day during the celebration. These furnishings were mostly borrowed and had to be returned after the close of the celebration; but plans are now being formulated by which other furnishings for at least a part of the house will be purchased and arrangements made to keep the place open during the day for visitors. It is also proposed to transfer a part of the museum to this very interesting and historic old building.

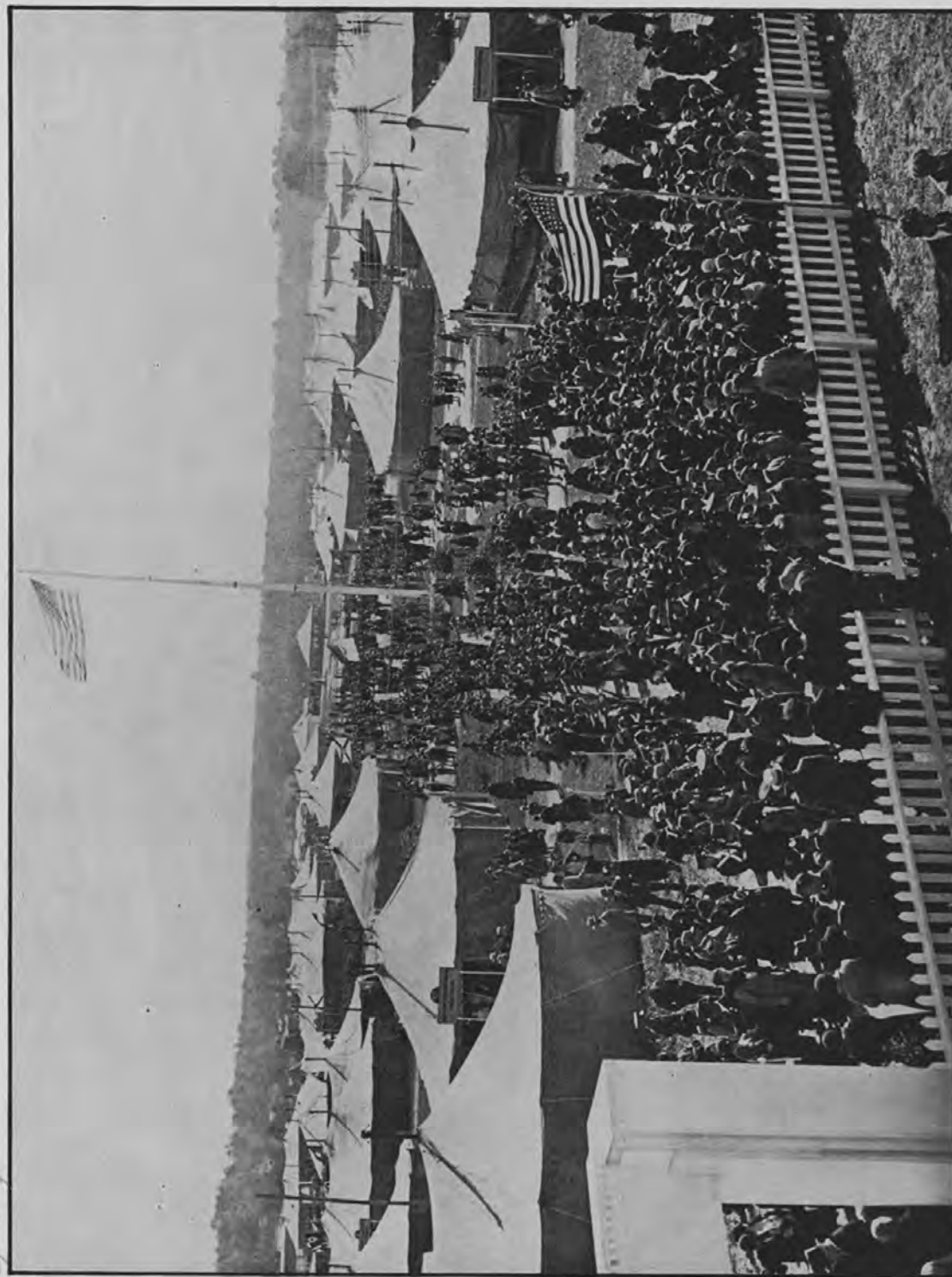
Coincident with the acquisition of lands and, in fact, receiving as much if not greater emphasis, was the program of preparation for the Sesquicentennial Celebration. For this event Congress had made an appropriation and created the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission. The State of Virginia made a similar, though smaller, appropriation and created the Virginia Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission. To supplement the work of these two commissions, and to function where they, by reason of their character were unable to proceed, patriotic

and public-spirited citizens formed the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association. These co-operating agencies, with the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and numerous patriotic societies, contributed to make the celebration a notable and heralded success. However, it was the National Park Service through its local organization, Colonial National Monument, that rendered a most vital type of service which was not conspicuously evident to the casual visitor, but which was a process of long duration that required intensive study and expert knowledge. Its engineers, its historians, its architects, its accountants, its draftsmen, its stenographers, and its laborers were the ones who worked day and night to complete the project. A water system, involving the drilling of a well and the laying of pipe lines over the town and the celebration area, was installed. Six permanent comfort stations, together with a sewage disposal system were constructed. The roads leading to and through the immediate area, as well as the approach roads to Yorktown, were put in shape either by the Park Service alone, or in co-operation with the State and County. The work of clearing the battlefield, of leasing the grounds on which the celebration was held, of preparing the specifications and contracting for the necessary construction work was handled by the National Park Service. The accounting and disbursing of funds for the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission was done by National Park Service accountants. The principal maps of the area, showing the layout of the celebration grounds, the location of parking areas, and the routings for traffic were done by National Park Service engineers and draftsmen in the Colonial National Monument offices.

Marl walks were laid along the crest of the earthworks around the town, and historical signs and markers were erected. The historians gave careful study to the preparation of the inscriptions, to the end that the several series of signs would outline the complete story of Yorktown and the siege. As far as possible these markers were placed on the exact historic locations, but where these were not accessible, the signs give the distance and direction to indicated points. At the street intersections in Yorktown signs giving the name of the person for whom the street was named and his principal accomplishment were placed.

Another feature contributed by the Colonial National Monument was the exhibition of historical and educational materials in the tents on the celebration field and in the old Custom House in Yorktown. Early in mid-summer the newly-appointed superintendent of the monument began the collection of materials for exhibit from the superintendents of other parks and monuments of the National Park Service. This collection included representative objects—models of canyons and trees, a mounted beaver with cuttings, cones and minerals, artifacts and samples of other plant and animal life, and a collection of exquisite paintings and photographs. A section of big tree (*Sequoia Gigantea*) measuring more than ten feet





A Close View of the Camp

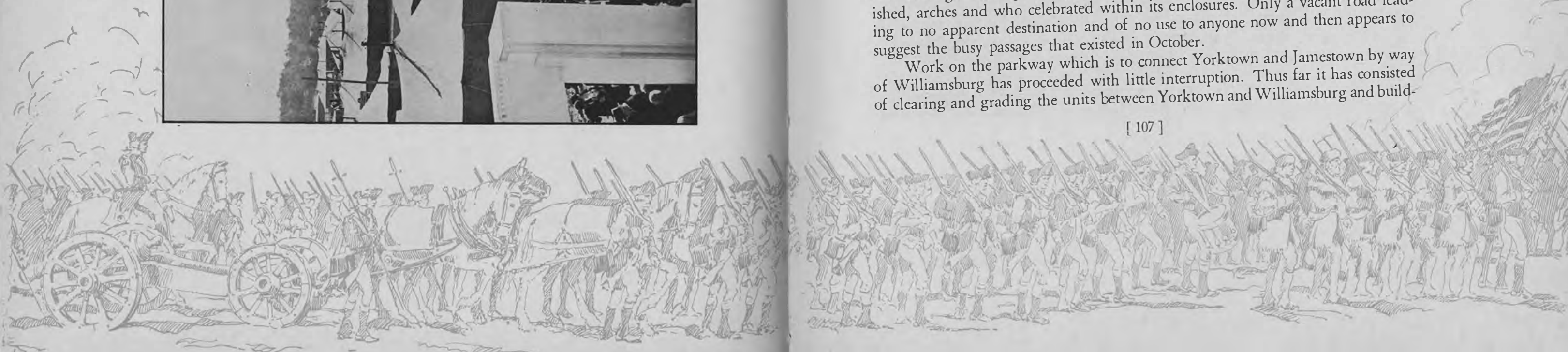
in diameter and weighing over two tons was received from Sequoia National Park in California, coming by way of the Panama Canal to the wharf in the York River. This unusual object, cut from a tree that was a seedling in approximately 78, B. C., and which did not fall until 1917, was exhibited with a chronological list of significant historic events arranged by counting the annual growth rings on the face of the cut.

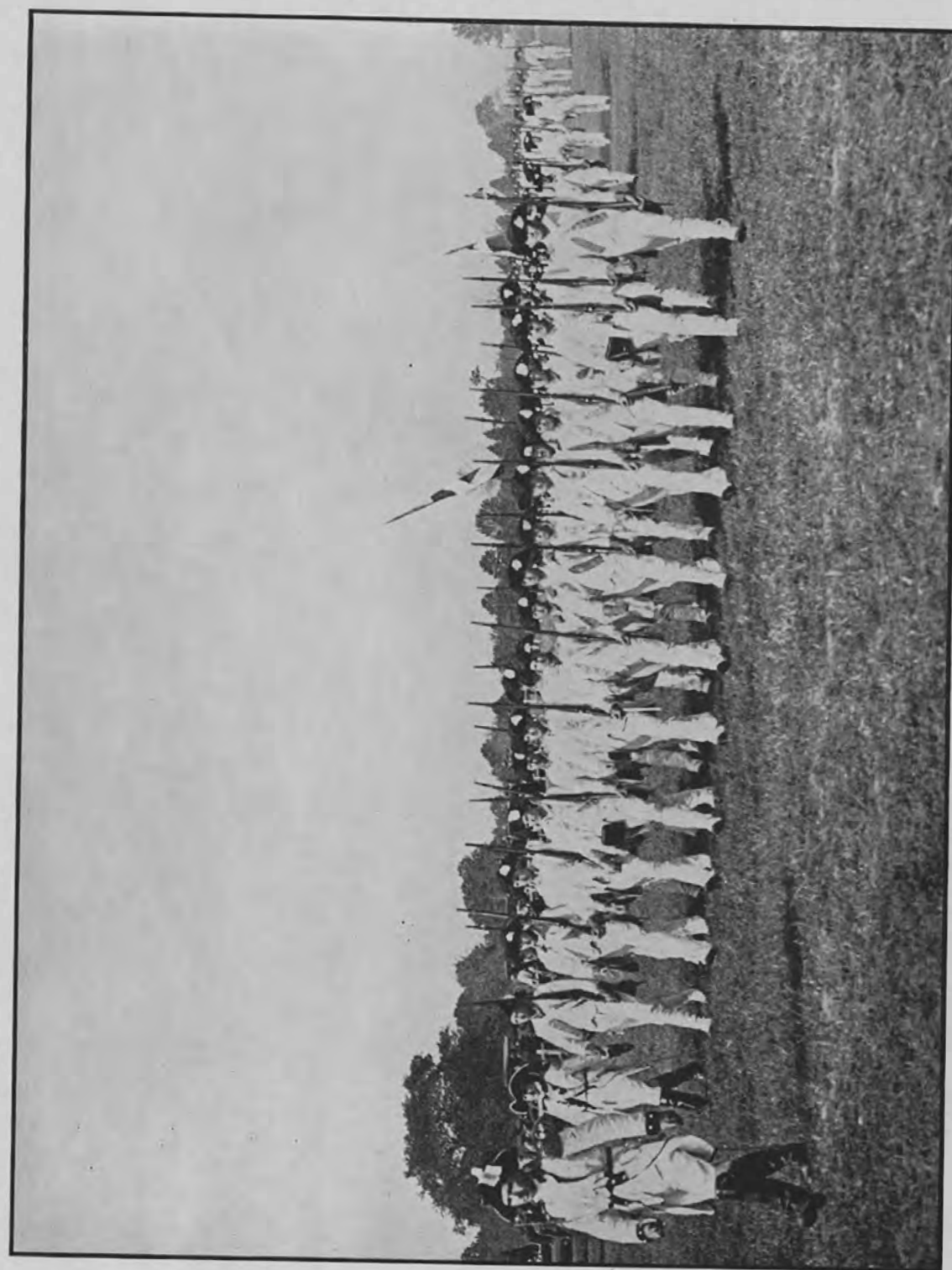
In addition to collecting the type of material, request was made by letter, through newspapers and by personal inquiry and visit, for such museum items relating to colonial and revolutionary history as would be loaned for exhibition purposes during the celebration. Innumerable contributions were received from private collections and museums, from the Smithsonian Institution, from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, and from various other agencies and organizations. Old manuscripts and maps, rifles, muskets, swords, Indian relics, old uniforms, sample of weaving, objects of household use, and lighting fixtures, typical of the colonial or revolutionary periods were a few of the objects displayed to the hundreds who made the tour through the exhibition tents and rooms.

To receive these objects and to exhibit them properly took endless thought and planning on the part of the local personnel and the Washington office. To guard the exhibits, to answer questions about them, and to give information to the visitors at strategic points in the town and celebration area, a force of fifty-seven students recruited from The College of William and Mary was employed for the entire four days' period of the celebration.

For most people the celebration was over when the grand military review faded into the distance on Monday evening of October 19. But not for the National Park Service employees. For them it was hardly finished by the beginning of the next month, or even the New Year, if every item and piece of correspondence be counted. The work of razing and salvaging had to be done, and the many items borrowed for exhibit had to be assembled for returning. At last all has been completed and only the permanent work is evident. The celebration field has been plowed so that not even the faintest traces of a marl walk can be seen. The picket fence along Surrender Road stands stark and mute to the visitor of 1932, but to those who remember with it the days of October 16-19, 1931, it bears silent witness of the gala throngs who passed to and fro through its portly, though now vanished, arches and who celebrated within its enclosures. Only a vacant road leading to no apparent destination and of no use to anyone now and then appears to suggest the busy passages that existed in October.

Work on the parkway which is to connect Yorktown and Jamestown by way of Williamsburg has proceeded with little interruption. Thus far it has consisted of clearing and grading the units between Yorktown and Williamsburg and build-



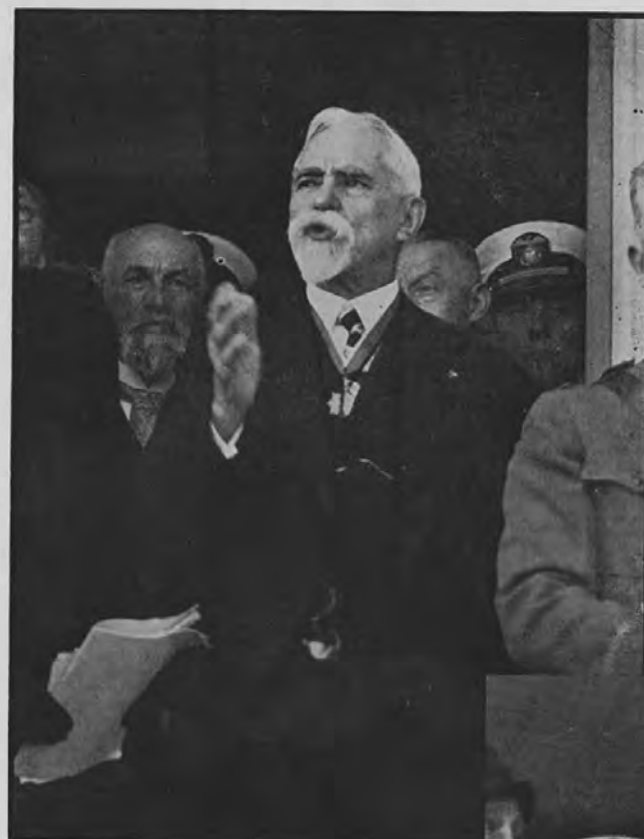


Continentalists at Yorktown

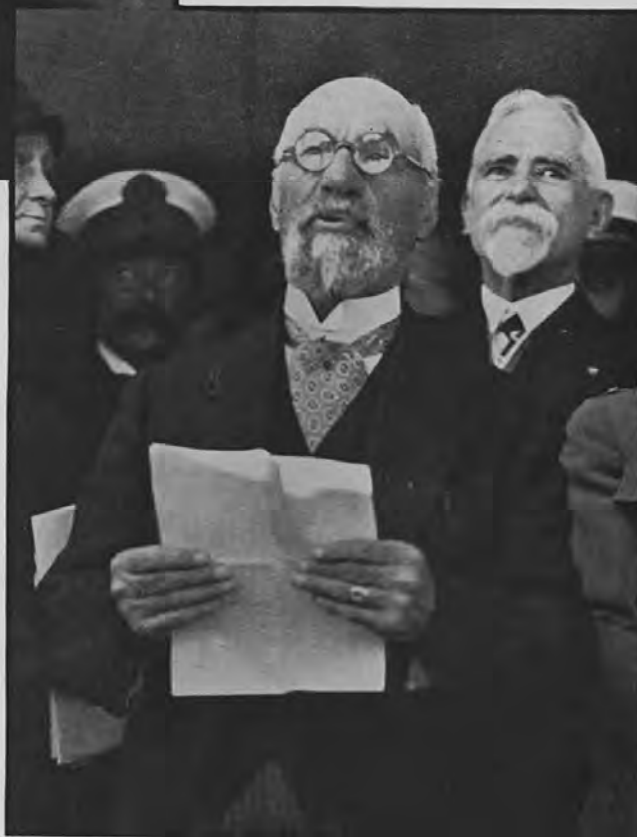
ing bridges and culverts at the intersecting streams. The Bureau of Public Roads has engineering charge of this work. Besides the actual work of construction and grading a great deal of attention is being given to landscaping. The project is far from complete, but it constitutes one of the major projects in the development of the monument and will proceed as far as conditions allow.

The monument, as a public reservation, is still in the early stages of development. Its dedication during the Sesquicentennial Celebration marked only its initiation into the fold of national park and monuments. During October, 1931, innumerable people heard and saw something of the work that has been done here and caught a glimpse of the future of the monument. The staff is now planning an educational program and development outline which will, it is hoped, interpret the significance of Yorktown and our other areas to the public. To make this development complete will require the co-operation and loyal support of every agency—National, State, and private. Only such an interest will make worthwhile the effort to preserve here the sacred memorials and the glorious association that are the natural heritage of every American citizen.





*At Left: Benjamin N. Johnson,
President-General of National
Society, S. A. R.,
Speaking at Dedication of
the Comte de Grasse Tablet*



*At Right: Marquis de Grasse
Speaking at Yorktown
at Dedication of
Tablet to Comte de Grasse*

Distinguished Foreign Guests Present at Yorktown

MARSHALL HENRI PETAIN

France's most distinguished living soldier, chief of the delegation.

GENERAL COMTE DE CHAMBRUN

A descendant of the Marquis de LaFayette, the Marshal's aide and interpreter.

MAJOR DE ROCHAMBEAU

Descendant of General Comte de Rochambeau, ranking officer of His Most Christian Majesty's forces in America during the Revolutionary War.

MAJOR DE LACOSTE DE LAVAL

Of the 18th Infantry. (Originally the Gatinais Regiment and later the Royal Auvergne. This unit displayed signal bravery both at Savannah, under Comte d'Estaing, and at Yorktown. It formed part of the force commanded by the Marquis de Saint-Simon which Comte de Grasse brought from the West Indies. It bears the name "Yorktown" on its colors.)

CAPTAIN DE BEAUVILLE

Descendant of the Comte de Grasse, commander of the French fleet which co-operated with the land forces in the successful investment of Yorktown in 1781.

MARQUIS DE GRASSE

Descendant of the admiral, Comte de Grasse.

MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU

Descendant of the general, Comte de Rochambeau.

MONSIEUR XAVIER DE ROCHAMBEAU

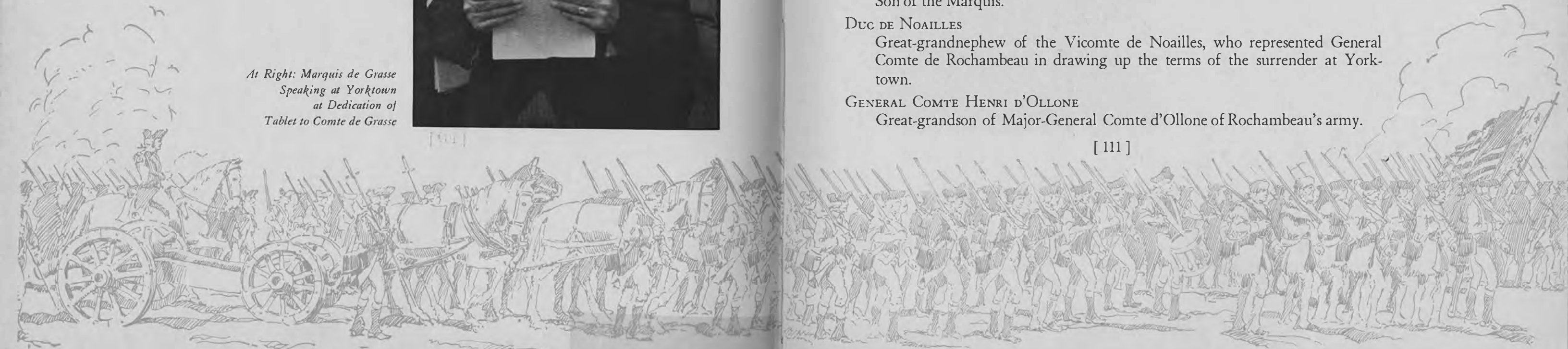
Son of the Marquis.

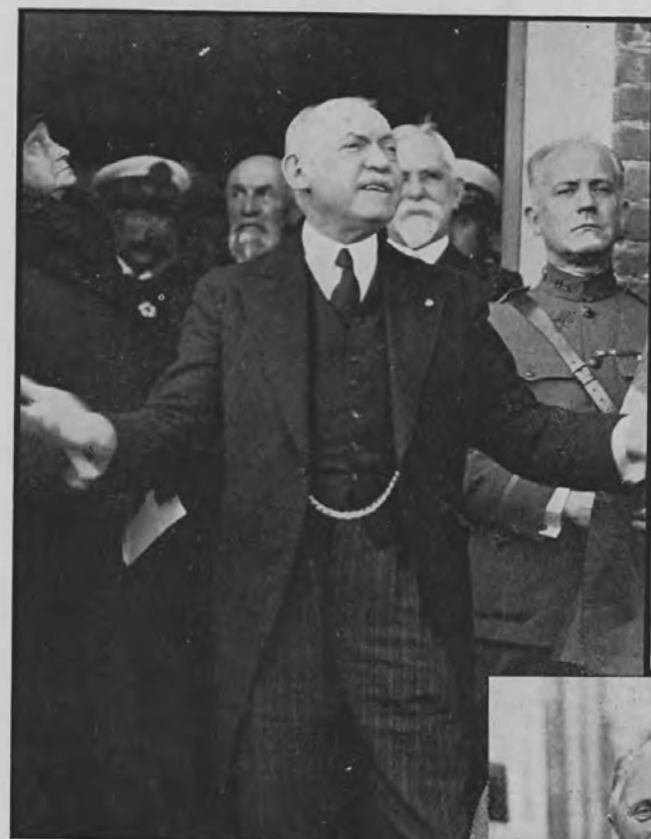
DUC DE NOAILLES

Great-grandnephew of the Vicomte de Noailles, who represented General Comte de Rochambeau in drawing up the terms of the surrender at Yorktown.

GENERAL COMTE HENRI D'OLLONE

Great-grandson of Major-General Comte d'Ollone of Rochambeau's army.





*At Left:
General de Chambrun
Speaking*



*At Right:
General Baron,
Cuno von Steuben
and
Baroness von Steuben*

DUC DE BROGLIE

Descendant of Colonel Prince de Broglie of Rochambeau's army, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, and representing particularly the many French volunteers in the Continental Army.

COMTESSE JEAN DE PANGE

Sister of the Duc de Broglie.

MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN

Descendant of the Marquis de La Fayette; member of the French Parliament. Accompanied by the Marquis de Chambrun.

REAR-ADMIRAL DESCOTTES-GENON

In command of the French naval detachment.

CAPTAIN BROHAN

Commanding the Duquesne.

CAPTAIN LACROIX

Commanding the Suffren.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER MARZIN

Chief of Staff.

LIEUTENANT MARTINANT DE PRENEUF

MAJOR FRITZ VON STEUBEN

Present head of the family to which belonged Major-General Baron von Steuben of the Continental Army. Accompanied by Frau von Steuben.

INSPECTOR GENERAL GUSTAV ORLICZ-DRESZER

Official representative of the Polish Government.

COLONEL WLADYSLAW RYSZANEK

Representing the Polish Army.

LORD STANLEY WYCKEHAM CORNWALLIS

Present head of the Cornwallis family in England.

AMBASSADOR PAUL CLAUDEL

French Ambassador to the United States. Accompanied by Madame Claudel.

AMBASSADOR FREDERICK VON PRITZWITZ UND GOFFON

German Ambassador to the United States.

The Thanks of Ambassador Claudel and Marshal Petain

1 1 1

Translation

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, October 30, 1931.

Mr. Secretary of State:

During the visits of the past two weeks, first of Marshal Petain and the French delegation at the Yorktown celebration and then of Mr. Pierre Laval, President of the Council of Ministers, the members of the American Government, as well as the civil, military, and naval authorities concerned, have treated my two eminent fellow countrymen with exceptional courtesy and have shown them every possible attention.

In requesting Your Excellency to be good enough to accept the assurance of my Government's profound gratitude, I feel certain of faithfully carrying out its wishes. I should be obliged if you would kindly so inform the President of the United States, and express to the heads of the proper Departments, to their associates and your own, as to the authorities of the State of Virginia and of the District of Columbia, the most sincere thanks of the Government of the French Republic.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

His Excellency,

*The Honorable Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.*

P. CLAUDEL.

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Translation

MARSHAL PETAIN,
MEMBER OF THE SUPERIOR WAR COUNCIL,
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF AIR DEFENSE,

TO

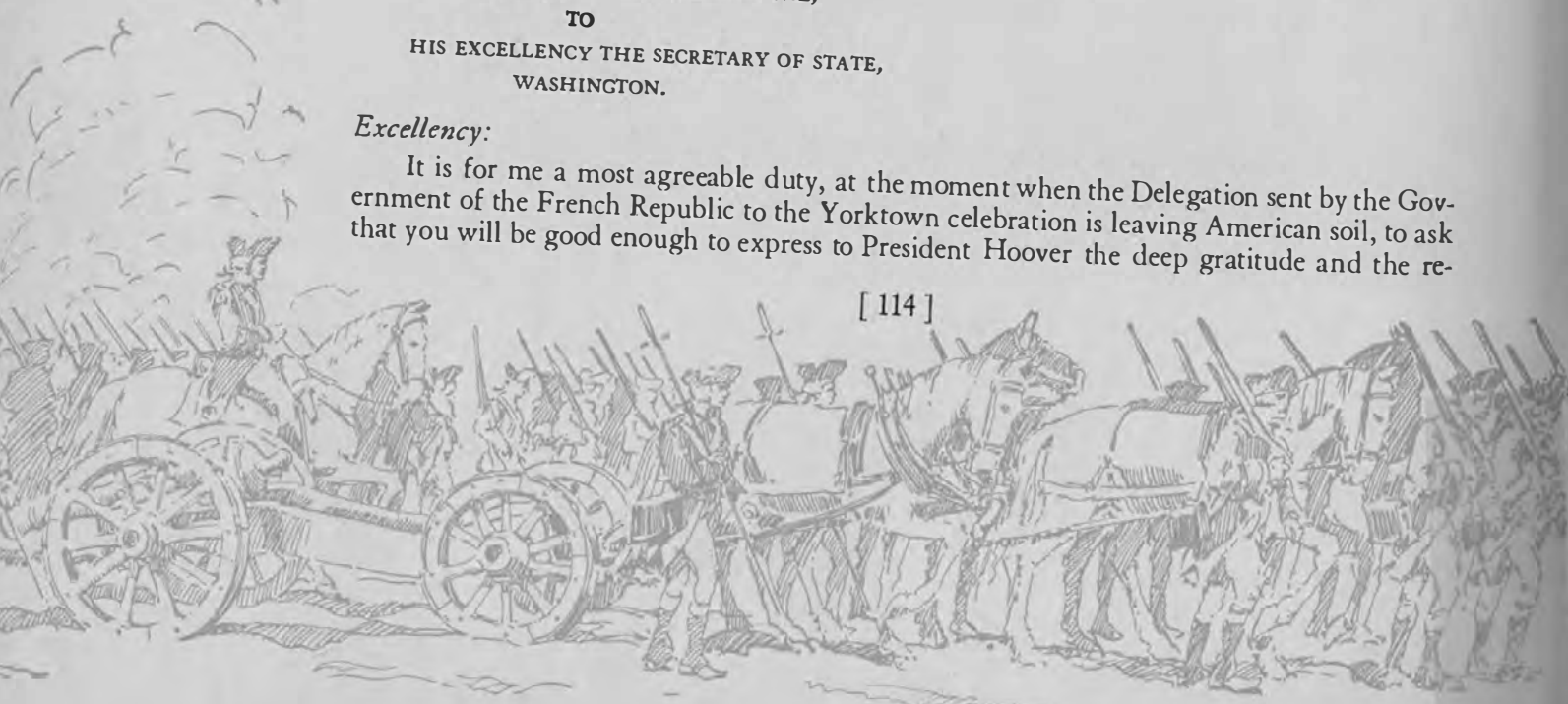
HIS EXCELLENCY THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Newport, October 28, 1931.

Excellency:

It is for me a most agreeable duty, at the moment when the Delegation sent by the Government of the French Republic to the Yorktown celebration is leaving American soil, to ask that you will be good enough to express to President Hoover the deep gratitude and the re-

[114]



spectful devotion of the French mission and of its chief. The welcome so kindly given us by the President will go to the heart, not only of those who received from America the amplest, the most generous hospitality, but of every Frenchman.

My gratitude also goes out, Mr. Secretary of State, to you, who, throughout the visit of our mission, found a way to set it in such high relief, and to those of your associates, who were assigned to accompany us. I particularly appreciated their qualities of tact, helpfulness and geniality.

The model organization which characterized the celebration of the Sesquicentennial made it a brilliant success. I admired the order, the discipline, and the spirit of the Army, the Navy, the Air Service, and the Police. It is a pleasure for me to tell you so.

The French Delegation, proud of having been received by the Government of the United States and happy in its personal contact with the American people, will make every effort to maintain between the United States and France the traditional friendship of which it has just had so eloquent a demonstration.

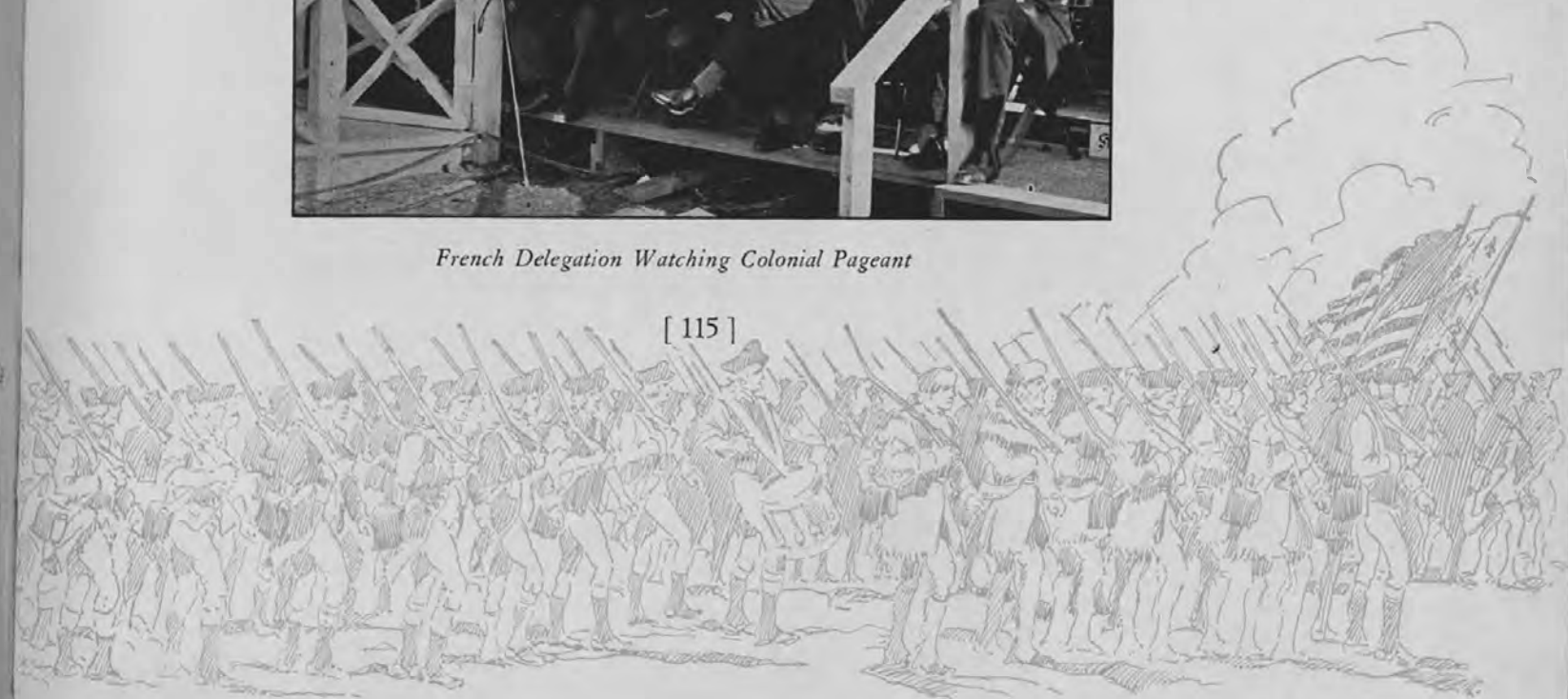
Please accept, Excellency, this assurance which I bring you in the name of my associates and in my own, together with the expression of my highest and most faithful consideration.

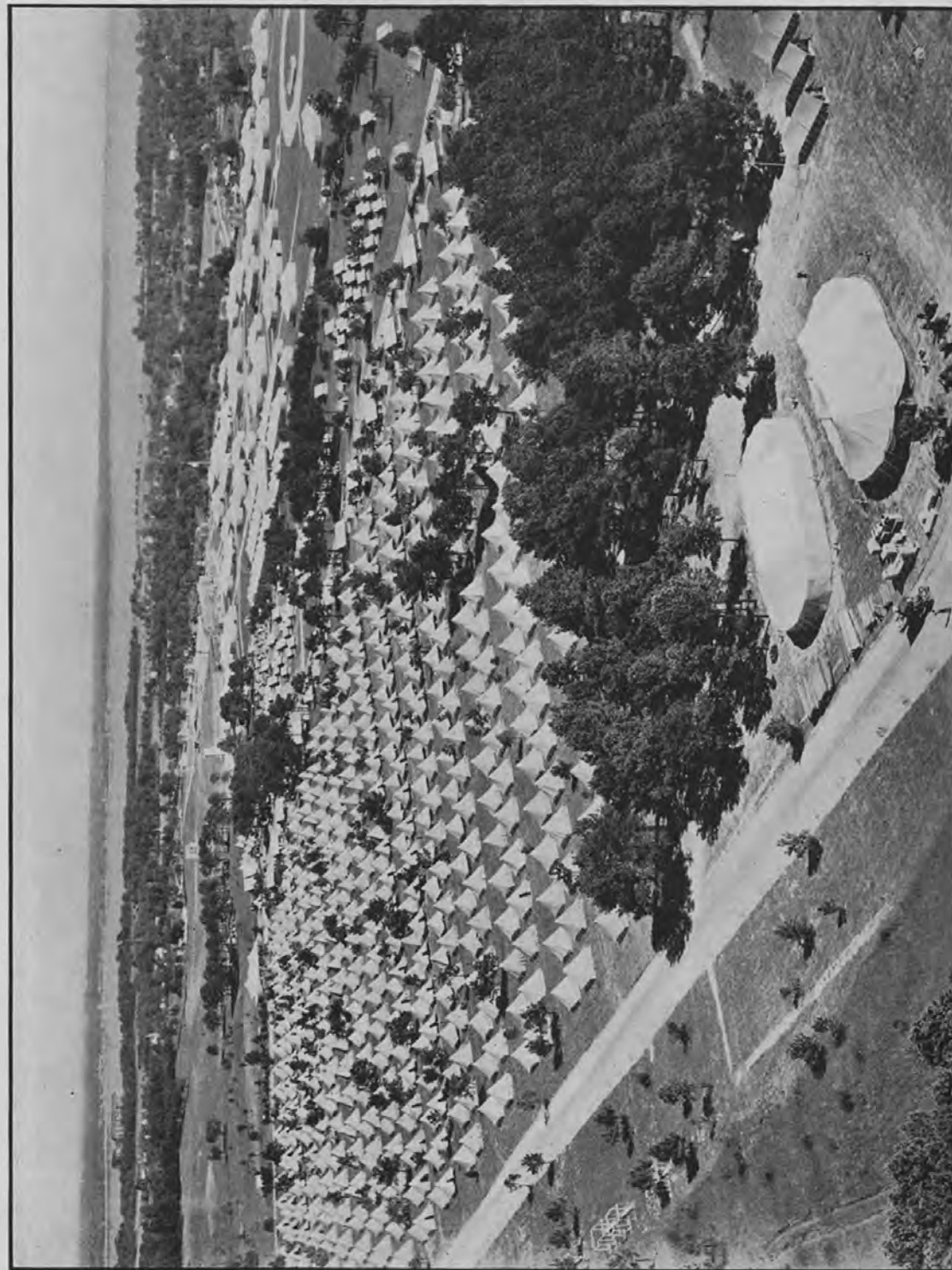
PH. PETAIN.



French Delegation Watching Colonial Pageant

[115]





Tent City for Soldiers at Yorktown

Address of Colonel John A. Cutchins *

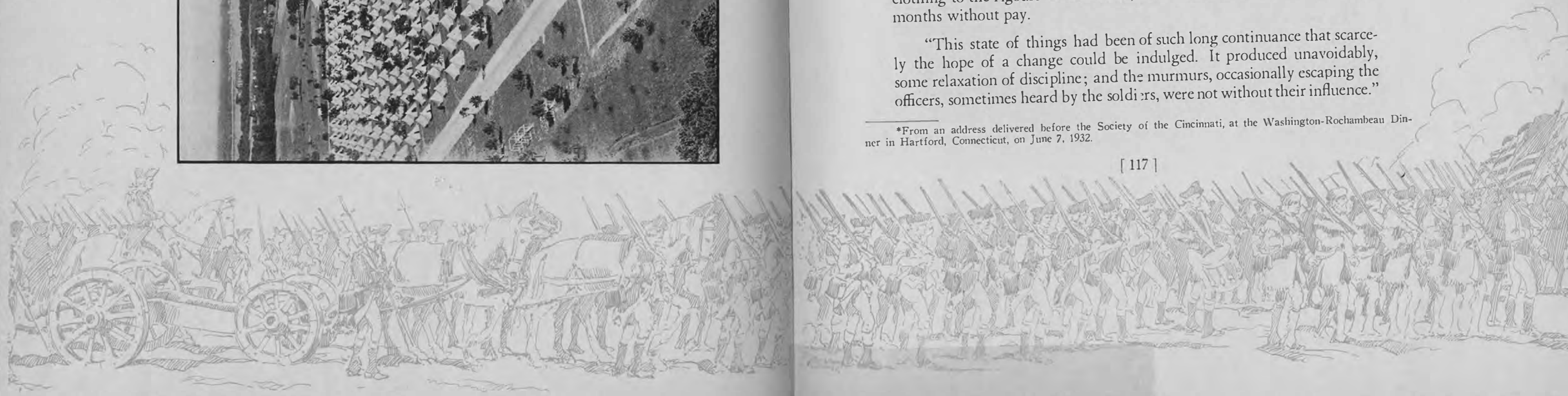
YOUR committee has been good enough to ask me to write briefly on the campaign and events of the year 1781, which led up to the glorious victory at Yorktown in October of that year. We may profitably apply the lessons then learned to the very acute and distressing situation which now exists, and, surely, we may find inspiration and encouragement in the splendid leadership of Washington amid the discouragements which were his and in the high courage and patriotism of our Revolutionary ancestors more than a century and a half ago. It cannot but be interesting, helpful and inspiring to recall the events of that year, to dwell upon the character and the achievements of the American commander-in-chief, to appraise generously and appreciatively the splendid assistance given us by our allies, the French, and then to find at Yorktown a fitting reward for the untold and almost unbelievable hardships and sufferings and to see a great faith realized in the certain indications of the approaching birth of a nation. The year opened most inauspiciously in both the northern and southern theatres of operations:

"In the north," writes Marshall in *The Life of George Washington*, the year commenced with an event which, for a time, threatened the American cause with total ruin.

"The accumulated sufferings and privations of the army constitute a large and interesting part of the history of that war which gave independence to the United States. Winter, without much lessening their toils, added to those sufferings. The soldiers were perpetually on the point of starving, were often entirely without food; were exposed without proper clothing to the rigours of the season, and had now served almost twelve months without pay.

"This state of things had been of such long continuance that scarcely the hope of a change could be indulged. It produced unavoidably, some relaxation of discipline; and the murmurs, occasionally escaping the officers, sometimes heard by the soldiers, were not without their influence."

*From an address delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Washington-Rochambeau Dinner in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 7, 1932.

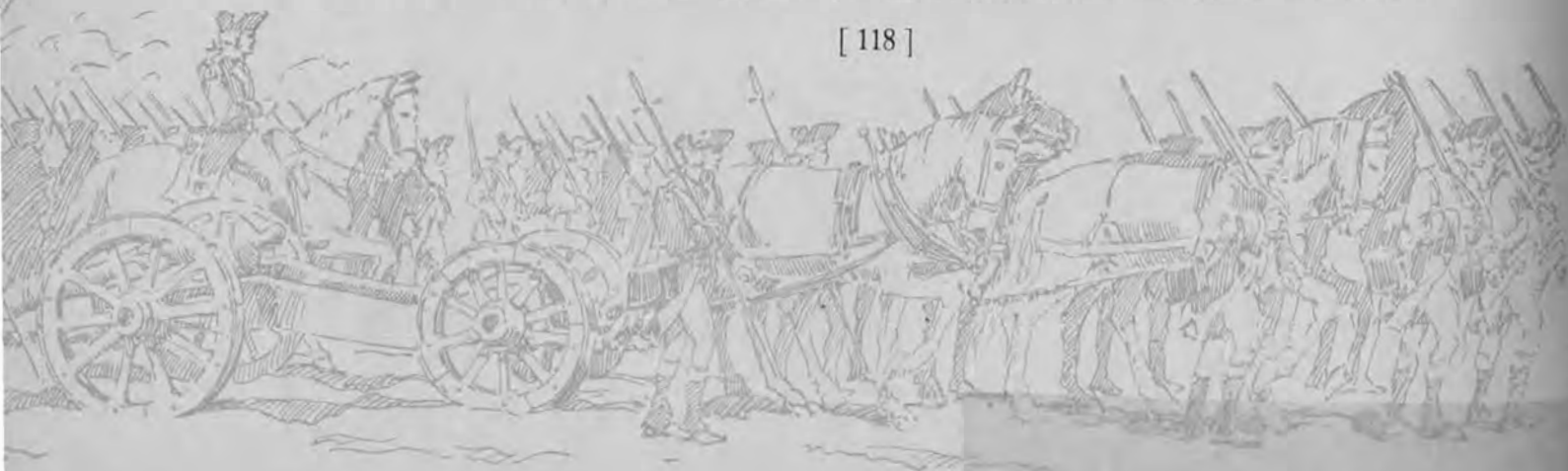


On the first of January in the North open and almost universal revolt broke out. As the curtain was raised on the new year the distressing and disgraceful sight of 1,300 mutineers, with six field pieces, under command of their sergeants, marching toward Princeton, was displayed before the eyes of the country. The mutineers, later, met with their officers and discussed terms upon which they would or would not continue in service. Congress having held a meeting appointed a committee to confer with the Pennsylvania authorities about the situation, and it was finally adjusted despite the active efforts of British emissaries to induce the disaffected troops to come to the British standard.

At this critical time General Washington was at his headquarters at New Windsor, on the North River, with a pitifully small force, dispersed at various stations. Assuming their complete fidelity, which was an assumption he dared not make, he could not assemble a sufficient force to march immediately to quell the mutiny. He had to realize that if he attacked them he would either drive them into the arms of the enemy or disperse them altogether. Either event would result in depriving the army of a very considerable element of its strength.

Perhaps nothing that a commander has to face can equal in its demoralizing effects a mutiny. Cowardice may be overcome by discipline and training. A headlong flight or stampede may be stopped. Desertion may be stopped, but mutiny is a complete denial of everything that goes into the making of the soldier. Naturally Washington's first impulse was to go to the scene of the mutiny and suppress it, but if he failed, then his prestige was seriously impaired and perhaps all of the hardships and sufferings of the six previous years might have been in vain. He, therefore, could not afford the risk of failure, and in order not to fail, he must have a sufficiently large force and a sufficiently dependable force to overcome the mutineers. To detach such a force at this time might seriously endanger all of the other operations he had in mind, as he had no way of knowing how far the vice had spread. The ability "to estimate the situation" accurately and quickly is one of the first attributes of a great and successful commander, and apparently Washington possessed this to a high degree. He decided wisely to leave for the moment the settlement of this distressing and humiliating affair with the civilian authorities into whose hands it had gotten. A settlement finally was achieved but not without the temporary dissolution of the whole line of Pennsylvania, and a recognition of the dangerous policy of yielding to the demands of soldiers with arms in their hands.

Again, on the 20th of January, a part of the New Jersey Brigade, many of whom were foreigners, rose in arms, but now Washington, confident of the fidelity of the New England troops, determined to root out the spirit of discontent which had threatened the destruction of the entire army and ordered a detachment under



General Howe to march against the mutineers and bring them under submission. Howe was directed to make no terms with them and as soon as they had surrendered to seize a few of the ringleaders and execute them on the spot. These orders were obeyed and the New Jersey mutineers returned to duty, and again Washington demonstrated the possession of other indispensable characteristics of a great commander, firmness and determination.

The people themselves were also in state of great discontent because of the necessity for securing all supplies by impressment. These conditions made a profound impression on Washington, and we find him, the commander-in-chief in the field, shortly becoming the diplomat. Not only must he fight with his mutinous, untrained and unpaid army, but he must give his attention to the securing of a foreign loan and the co-operation of a foreign fleet, both indispensable if victory was to be achieved. Congress selected Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, of Washington's headquarters, to go to France to obtain a loan and to urge upon France the advisability of maintaining a naval superiority in American waters. Before going Laurens came to Washington's headquarters and discussed the situation generally with him, and took with him to France a letter from Washington setting forth his views as to the discontent of the people at the system of impressment, the vital necessity of an ample supply of money immediately, in order that public credit might be revived, and urging a great allied effort on the continent in the ensuing campaign. Not only was Washington the leader of the army, but he was also in fact the leader of the Nation.

The year 1781 destined to be one of the most glorious years in American history, thus ushered in under many dark clouds. With a demoralized civilian population and with a mutinous army, it cannot be doubted that Washington saved the day. It was apparent to his far-reaching vision that out of all this demoralization some form of order must come and come promptly. In February the Articles of Confederation were signed, and the numerous ineffective committees eliminated and the executive departments of the government reorganized. This provided a measure of unity of action and some central agency for the co-ordination of the independent activities of the various states.

Let us now examine briefly the military situation. The British and the Continental forces on the Hudson each occupied such strong defensive position that no decisive blow could be struck by either. Washington was of course anxious about the situation in the South. The arrival of 2,000 fresh troops in the latter part of March gave the British a decided superiority in Virginia and made it necessary to retain Lafayette in Virginia rather than to send him further south as had been planned. The troops under his command were chiefly eastern regiments and entertained a strong prejudice against the southern climate. As a result desertions





The Camp and Field from the Air

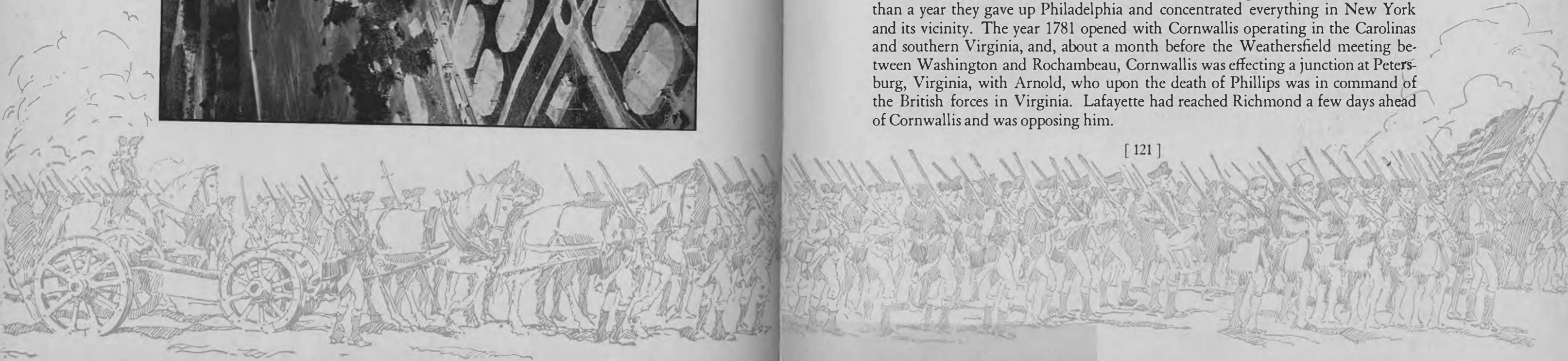
were so frequent as to threaten the dissolution of his force. To check this state of affairs Lafayette, after having hanged one deserter and dismissed another, appealed to the generous principles of the soldiers, proclaiming in orders that he was about to enter upon an enterprise in which a superior enemy was to be met and fought under every sort of difficulty, that he was determined to encounter them; if any one of the soldiers desired to abandon him they need not fear that action would be taken against them as deserters, but passes to join their commands would be promptly given them. This measure had a marvelous effect and practically put an end to all desertion and created in its stead a very high morale on the part of his corps. Furthermore, Lafayette himself borrowed from the merchants of Baltimore on his private credit about £2,000 with which he purchased shoes, linen, spirits and other articles of immediate necessity for his force. He then made a forced march, arriving in Richmond the latter part of April and took up the defense of Virginia into which the enemy had penetrated deeply.

On the 5th of January, 1781, five hundred men under Benedict Arnold had entered Richmond, and as no accredited historian has pointed this out, I shall presume on your generosity to note that this seems to be the first recorded visit to Virginia of anyone connected with the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, and so far as is known it is the only occasion on which a present or past commander of that ancient and honorable command has not been accorded a most cordial welcome.

Later Phillips and then Cornwallis invaded the state, destroying many stores and much public and private property, and generally having their own way against the feeble opposition of the militia, under VonSteuben.

To appreciate the campaign of 1781, it must be remembered that the British strategy from the first had been developed along two lines: First, they thought to stamp out the revolution at its head and front New England; second, as an alternative plan, to split the opposition by separating the southern from the northern provinces. Cornwallis was greatly in favor of a southern effort and particular a major one in Virginia. Clinton was not in complete accord with this, but we cannot now dwell upon these differences of views, however interesting they may be.

The first phase of British activities had been in New England and the eastern states. New York had been taken in 1776, Philadelphia a year later. In less than a year they gave up Philadelphia and concentrated everything in New York and its vicinity. The year 1781 opened with Cornwallis operating in the Carolinas and southern Virginia, and, about a month before the Weathersfield meeting between Washington and Rochambeau, Cornwallis was effecting a junction at Petersburg, Virginia, with Arnold, who upon the death of Phillips was in command of the British forces in Virginia. Lafayette had reached Richmond a few days ahead of Cornwallis and was opposing him.





Crowd on "Old Ironsides" (Constitution)

Thus we see that during the months of April and May, the leading actors in the great drama of American liberty were assembling in Connecticut and Virginia, and without realizing it Cornwallis was then beginning the action of the play, the denouement of which was to come at Yorktown on October 19th.

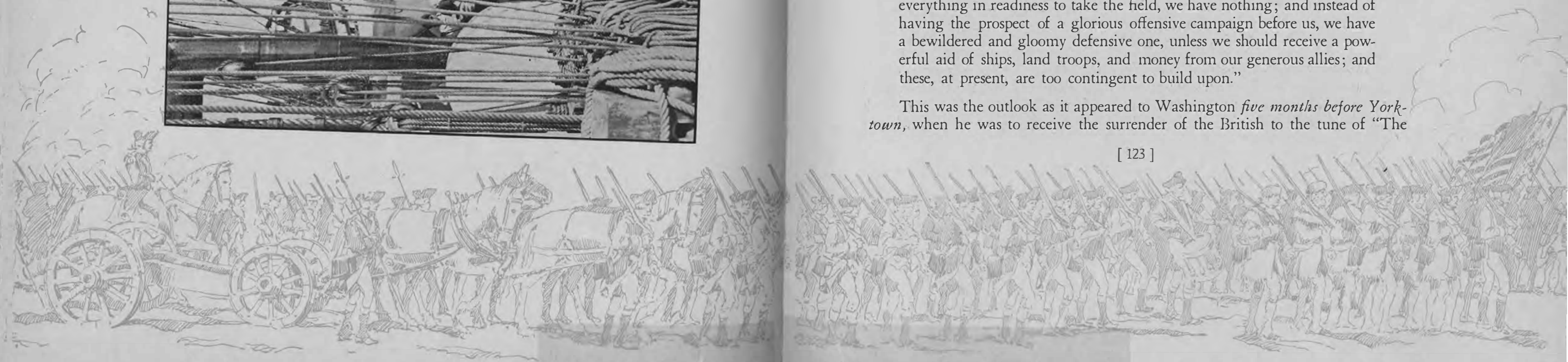
We need not attempt to follow the course of events in Virginia at this time. Lafayette, with 1,200 of Washington's best troops, was joined by VonSteuben and the Virginia militia and followed and harrassed Cornwallis as opportunity afforded, always being outnumbered and daring not to hazard the risks of an encounter.

Not only Lafayette, but other leaders and the people of Virginia generally importuned Washington to come to Virginia and take personal command and rid the colony of the invaders. Washington held, however, that he could best release the pressure on Virginia and the southern states by some decisive counter action in the North. Nothing shows the greatness of Washington as a soldier and a man of indomitable will more completely than his realization of the necessity of waging an effective campaign in the summer of 1781 and his willingness to try it with the forces and resources at his command. Valley Forge showed him as possessing a great soul; Weathersfield showed him as possessing great qualities of mind and will.

The following is an extract from Washington's diary, his first entry in May, 1781:

"Instead of having magazines filled with provisions, we have a scanty pittance scattered here and there in the different states. Instead of having our arsenals well supplied with military stores, they are poorly provided, and the workmen all leaving them . . . Instead of having a regular system of transportation upon credit, or funds in the quartermaster's hands to defray the contingent expense of it, we have neither the one nor the other; and all that business, or a great part of it, being done by military impress, we are daily and hourly oppressing the people—souring their tempers and alienating their affection. Instead of having the regiments completed to the new establishment, scarce any state in the Union has, at this hour, an eighth part of its quota in the field, and little prospect, that I can see, of ever getting more than half. In a word, instead of having everything in readiness to take the field, we have nothing; and instead of having the prospect of a glorious offensive campaign before us, we have a bewildered and gloomy defensive one, unless we should receive a powerful aid of ships, land troops, and money from our generous allies; and these, at present, are too contingent to build upon."

This was the outlook as it appeared to Washington *five months before Yorktown*, when he was to receive the surrender of the British to the tune of "The



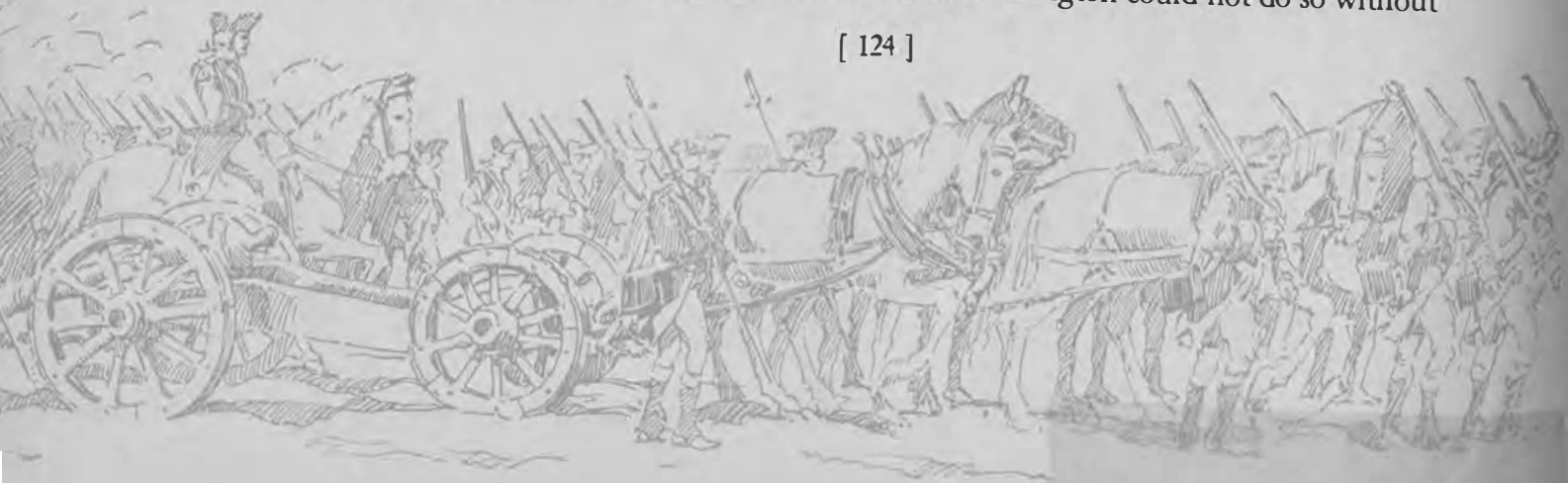
World Turned Upside Down." Can we of today fail to take encouragement from the fact that we face a picture decidedly brighter and with the spirit of our fighting forefathers soon will again have our world right side up!

But let us follow the operations a bit further. Clinton had about 10,500 men in New York. The American army on the Hudson numbered about 3,500 Continentals, mostly New Englanders. Rochambeau, at Newport, had about 4,000 French effectives. The only point offering an opportunity for offensive action was New York and that gave doubtful promise of success. The possibility of a real success lay in the seemingly hopeless prospect of a probable increase in the American Army and the arrival of a strong French fleet with reinforcements. Regardless of the improbability of these things Washington, with General Knox, his chief of artillery, and General Duportail, his chief of engineers, met Rochambeau with Chastellaux, one of the latter's major generals, at Weathersfield, Connecticut, on May 19th, and the general situation was studied and a plan of possible operations was agreed upon. A memorandum of the basis of that plan was kept. The following is of great interest in this connection:

"ROCHAMBEAU.—Should the squadron from the West Indies arrive in these seas—an event which will probably be announced by a frigate beforehand—what operations will General Washington have in view, after a union of the French army with his own?

"WASHINGTON.—The enemy, by several detachments from New York, having reduced their force at that post to less than one-half of the number which they had at the time of the former conference at Hartford, in September last, it is thought advisable to form a junction of the French and American armies upon the North River as soon as possible, and move down to the vicinity of New York, to be ready to take advantage of any opportunity which the weakness of the enemy may afford. Should the West Indies fleet arrive upon the coast, the force thus combined may either proceed in the operation against New York, or may be directed against the enemy in some other quarter, as circumstances shall dictate. The great waste of men . . . and other considerations too well known to Comte de Rochambeau to need detailing, point out the preference which an operation against New York seems to have in the present circumstances over an attempt to send a force to the southward."

From a military standpoint New York was weaker than at any time during the war and that weakness invited attack. On the other hand the colonies were weakest in the South and the enemy was operating actively there. However, much he wanted to relieve the situation in the South Washington could not do so without



so weakening his own force as to make it entirely incapable of offensive action in the North. Washington, thereupon, decided to make his attack on New York, but, like the good general he was, naturally considered every other possible alternative which a changing situation might present.

May I say without offense that I feel it is too much to say that Washington and Rochambeau planned at Weathersfield the campaign at Yorktown? Should it not more properly be said that they planned the campaign which *ultimately terminated gloriously at Yorktown*?

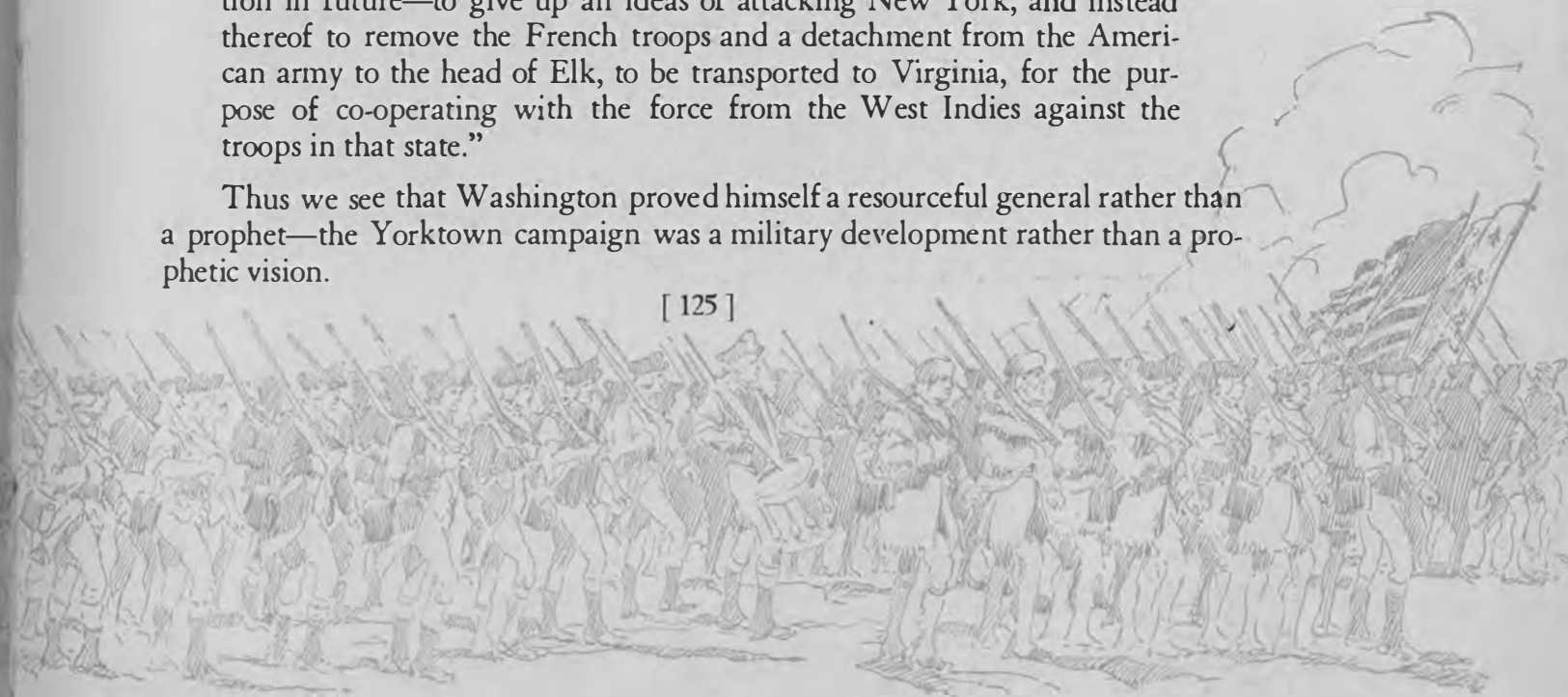
This must be apparent when it is realized that it was not until June 13th that Rochambeau wrote Washington that de Grasse's fleet, which had been in the West Indies, had finally been heard from and would arrive in American waters in mid-summer. The successful efforts of the British forces under Cornwallis in Virginia could not be overlooked. Lafayette was never able to risk a battle with his inferior force. On the other hand his handling of his command, seriously handicapped by the lack of mounted troops, which the enemy had in large numbers, was masterly and he added immensely to his prestige. Already known as a great and generous soul he now demonstrated unusual qualities of leadership and military ability.

De Grasse's orders permitted him only a short stay in American waters. Rochambeau recommended to de Grasse that he "enter the Chesapeake on his way, as there might be an opportunity of striking an important stroke there, and then to proceed immediately to New York, and be ready to co-operate with the allied armies in an attack upon the city."

On the 14th of August word came from de Grasse that he was setting sail for the Chesapeake Bay direct, in order to undertake operations there rather than at New York and that he must return to the West Indies by the middle of October. Again let me quote from Washington's Journal:

"Matters having now come to a crisis, and a decided plan to be determined on, I was obliged—from the shortness of Comte de Grasse's promised stay on this coast, the apparent disinclination of their naval officers to force the harbor of New York, and the feeble compliance of the states with my requisitions for men hitherto, and the little prospect of greater exertion in future—to give up all ideas of attacking New York, and instead thereof to remove the French troops and a detachment from the American army to the head of Elk, to be transported to Virginia, for the purpose of co-operating with the force from the West Indies against the troops in that state."

Thus we see that Washington proved himself a resourceful general rather than a prophet—the Yorktown campaign was a military development rather than a prophetic vision.





General Pershing Speaking at the College of William and Mary

The march of 200 miles from the Hudson to the head of the Elk (a short distance from the Chesapeake) in fifteen days, when we consider the difficulties of transportation, lack of roads, lack of equipment and supplies, etc., was a splendid accomplishment which challenges our admiration.

We cannot follow the operations further in the time available. Cornwallis had retired in midsummer through Williamsburg to Portsmouth and then to Yorktown. With the fleet available and with overwhelming forces against him the siege of Yorktown became merely a matter of drawing in the lines closer until he was completely hemmed in and surrender inevitable. The conduct of the French and American armies was admirable, their leadership excellent and the rewards, both rich and just.

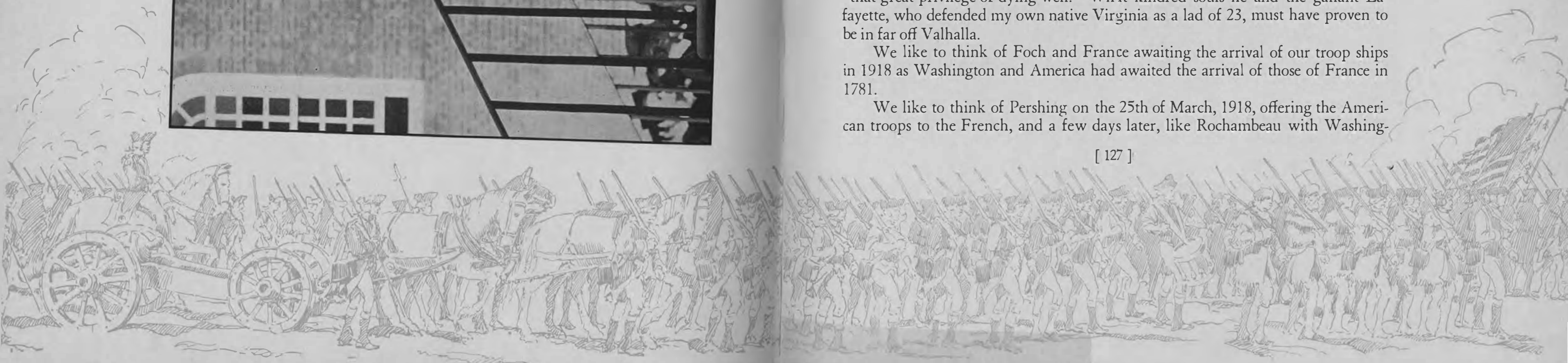
I cannot conclude without making acknowledgment of the great debt we owe our ally, France. Without her help Yorktown could not have been and in all likelihood the success of the Revolution could not have been attained. No one can stand at Yorktown and summon up memories of those heroic days without seeing in his mind's eye the York River dotted with the white sails of de Grasse's noble fleet. It is interesting to observe that de Grasse had the ambition which any French sailer might properly and honorably have entertained to try conclusions with the English fleet with the promise of success which then was his, but he was dissuaded from doing that by Washington, who saw the risk which such a course of action held for his entire plan, and it is worthy of note that in showing the fine soldierly ability to yield his will to that of the supreme commander, while he lost the possibility of making a name for himself as a great naval victor, he gained instead a place with the immortals in history and remains to this day the personification of the finest international friendship.

One never is able to repay debts of friendship. We are happy to feel, however, that during the World War some opportunity was afforded to return in kind the evidences of the friendship of our ancient ally, France—and may there never be between the two nations anything other than the “real and sincere friendship” pledged in the Treaty of Alliance in 1778.

We like to think of Alan Seegar, in his dying moments thanking France for “that great privilege of dying well.” What kindred souls he and the gallant Lafayette, who defended my own native Virginia as a lad of 23, must have proven to be in far off Valhalla.

We like to think of Foch and France awaiting the arrival of our troop ships in 1918 as Washington and America had awaited the arrival of those of France in 1781.

We like to think of Pershing on the 25th of March, 1918, offering the American troops to the French, and a few days later, like Rochambeau with Washing-



ton here in Connecticut in 1781, going to Foch and offering the American army, saying: "There is just one thing to do now, and that is to fight. Infantry, artillery, aviation—everything we possess—is yours; use them as you see fit. I have come expressly to assure you that the American people will be proud to take part in the greatest battle of history."

Virginia, whose soil was torn by the shells at Yorktown, which virtually ended the Revolution, feel herself honored to be represented on the historic occasion of the Sesquicentennial Celebration, with Massachusetts, whose soil was torn by the first shot at Lexington, which indeed was heard around the world, and with Connecticut on whose soil was held that memorable conference which planned the campaign of 1781, which led to Yorktown, with the other states which shared in the sacrifice and struggle of the Revolution, and with France, which gave so generously of men and material things, without which the war could not have been won. Virginia is justly proud of Washington, her son. She no longer claims him alone, however, for his attainments in the War of the Revolution, have made him belong to the Nation and his accomplishments in the field of statesmanship, his character, his achievements, and his influence on the future of the world now have made him belong to the ages.

Financial Statement

*Showing the Money Appropriated and Dispensed in Giving the Celebration at Yorktown
Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Surrender*

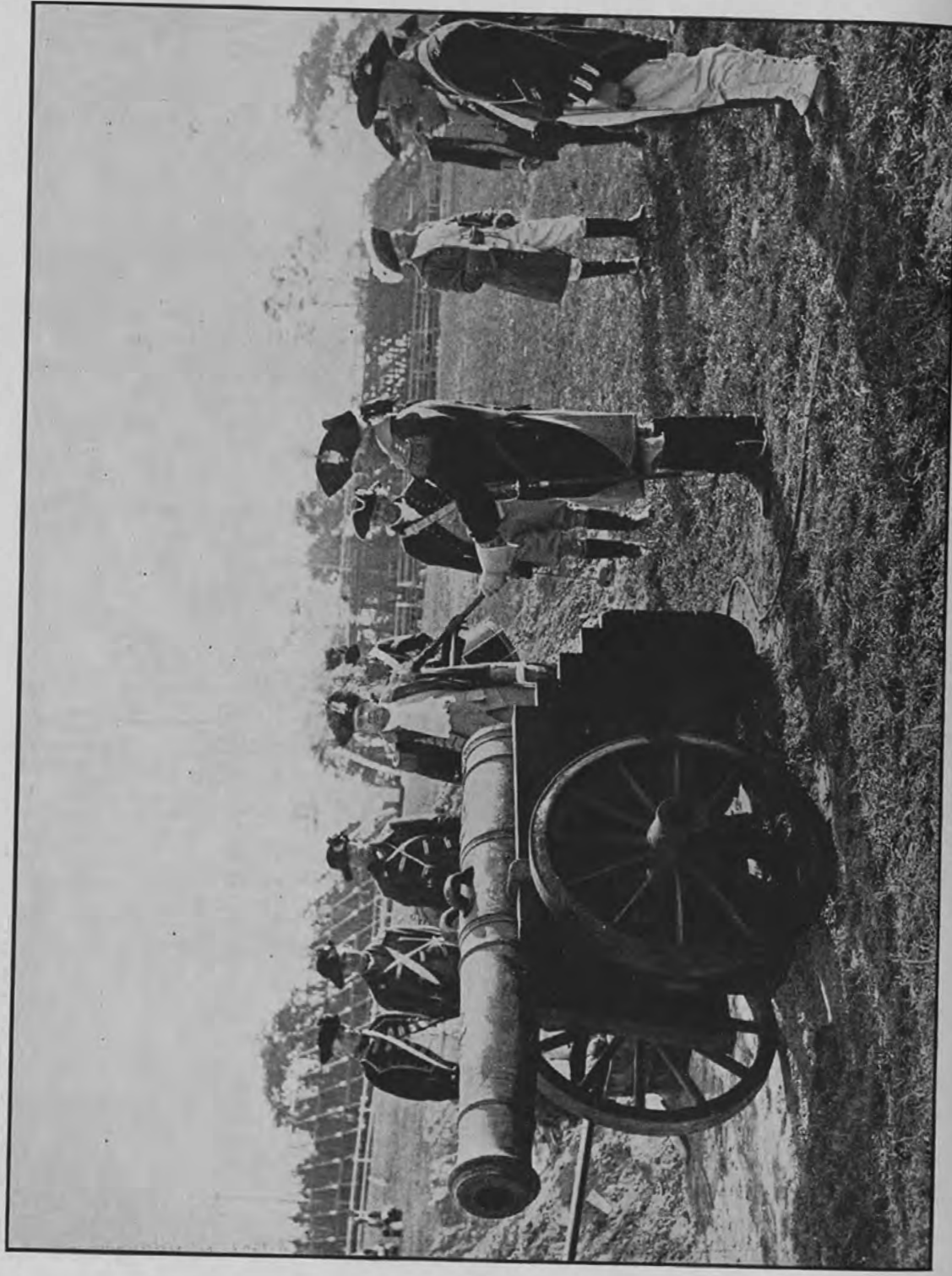
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RECEIPTS

Appropriated by the Federal Government for the U. S. Commission.....	\$200,000.00
For the State Department.....	25,000.00
For the War Department to be expended for participation of the army.....	30,000.00
For Marine Band.....	2,000.00
Total appropriated.....	\$257,000.00
Collections by the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association:	
Individual contributions.....	\$ 50,967.50
Sale of seat tickets.....	23,897.35
Memorial arches contributed by states and patriotic associations.....	5,500.67
Tents contributed by patriotic associations.....	2,288.00
Pylons contributed by patriotic associations.....	1,250.00
Parking concessions.....	3,430.16
Other concessions.....	1,517.56
Material sold.....	115.00
	88,966.24
	<u>\$345,966.24</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Expended by the U. S. Commission as of July 1, 1932.....	\$244,206.70
Expended by the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc., as of July 1, 1932:	
Salaries and wages (no salaries or commissions to officers).....	17,899.41
Building material, grandstand seats, etc.....	24,650.26
Stationery, booklets, programs, etc.....	8,525.83
Colonial Fair expenses (net).....	5,307.97
Traveling expenses.....	3,466.26
Special remuneration for services.....	1,706.20
Lunches, dinners, etc.....	1,356.45
Land leases and rental.....	1,116.04
Insurance, telephone, postage, prizes, advertising, etc.....	3,040.78
Unexpended balance, U. S. Commission.....	12,793.30
Unexpended balance, Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc.....	21,897.04
	<u>\$345,966.24</u>



Lt. B. M. Hall, Impersonating Washington, Firing the First Shot

Advertisements

Acknowledgment

THE YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION gratefully acknowledges the help and co-operation rendered by the following in the preparation of this book:

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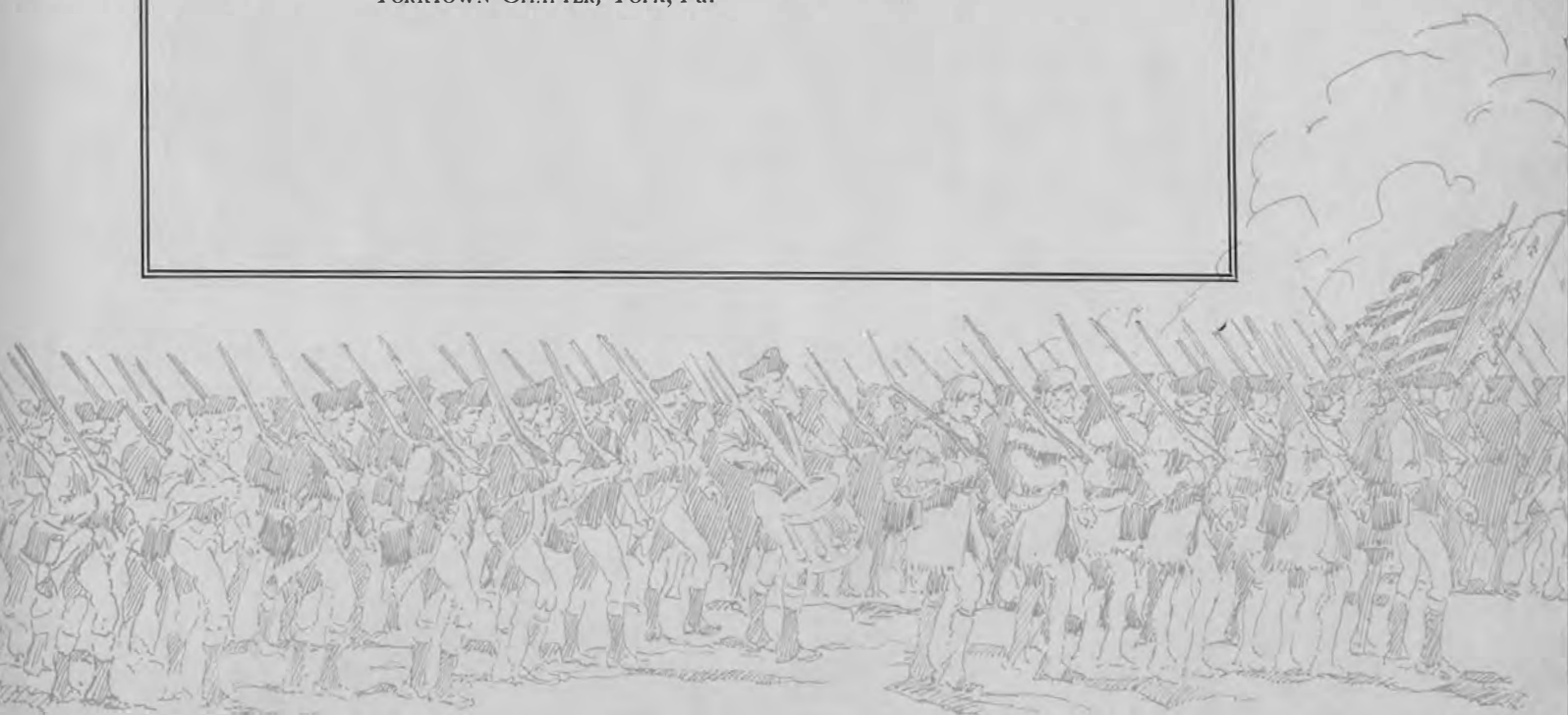
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QUEMAHONING CHAPTER, Johnstown, Pa.

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ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

FEW counties in the United States unite historical interests and scenic attractions in the same degree as Rockingham County. It is a place of hallowed memories in a setting of superb farming country and beautiful blue mountains.

The history of Rockingham County far antedates the actual formation of the county. In 1716 Governor Alexander Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe crossed the mountains at Elkton and looked down on the land of milk and honey known as the Shenandoah Valley. This was the first passage of the Blue Ridge, of which we have a detailed description, and it led to the settlement of western Virginia. A pyramid on the highway near Elkton bears the names of the knights who crossed the mountains with Spotswood.

The statute creating the county passed in 1777 and the county came into existence the following year. It was created in a time of revolutionary fervor and the patriots named it for the Marquis of Rockingham, who had shown himself a friend of the colonies in the troubles preceding the Revolution. It was settled by the best pioneer stock. The famous John Sevier, "Nollichucky Jack," first governor of Tennessee and prince of backwoodsmen, was born near Tenth Legion. The still more famous Daniel Boone lived here for a time in his youth. The home of the Lincoln family is still shown to visitors, for the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln moved from Rockingham County to Kentucky.

The part played by Rockingham County in the War Between the States was notable. Stonewall Jackson, falling back down the Valley in his great campaign of 1862, here performed some of

his most notable feats of arms. A short distance south of Harrisonburg Jackson's calvary commander, Turner Ashby, was killed on June 2, 1862. A few days later Jackson turned on the converging columns of Unionists at Cross Keys and Port Republic, winning two great victories. These enabled him to slip off to Richmond to join Lee in his attack on McClellan, resulting in the defeat and retreat of the Union army.

Even more interesting than the historical associations of this county are its marvelous caves, than which there are none finer in the world. Endless Caverns, near New Market, are one of Nature's works in its most magnificent mood. The Blue Grottoes are notable for the lovely coloration which marks this cave from others. Massanutten Caverns, near Harrisonburg, are caves more recently discovered but very beautiful. The Blue Grottoes are marked with many names, some going back as far as 1793. The Union general, Fremont, pitched his tent near the cave, and Union soldiers left their names in the cave as well as many Confederates.

Harrisonburg, the county seat, is considered by many people to be the model small town of the country. It is a splendid town in the midst of a farming country unsurpassed in the United States. Harrisonburg is the seat of a state teachers college as well as many industries. Bridgewater, one of the county's other towns, has a site of singular beauty on the north branch of the Shenandoah River. Rockingham County is a region of blue-grass meadows, waving wheat-fields, fat cattle, big barns, ringed around by some of the loveliest mountains in the country. Few places offer a more ideal summer outing than this favored county.

FAITH BROUGHT A MASTERPIECE

Here on this hallowed ground was attained the greatest victory ever won by mankind — the birth of *Liberty*.

It was at Yorktown that tyranny finally collapsed before the valiant struggle of determined patriots, who, asking no personal gain, thus served notice on the world that injustice was not to be tolerated, even though it might be the edict of a mighty king.

This new conception of government, heritage from inspired men who carried on against odds that would have overwhelmed less courageous souls, has given the world a new era of freedom.

Theirs was the Faith to see an ideal through!

From the lowliest minute men to Washington, Lafayette, von Steuben, Pulaski and other great leaders, these patriots have written their names in undying script in the Book of Life.

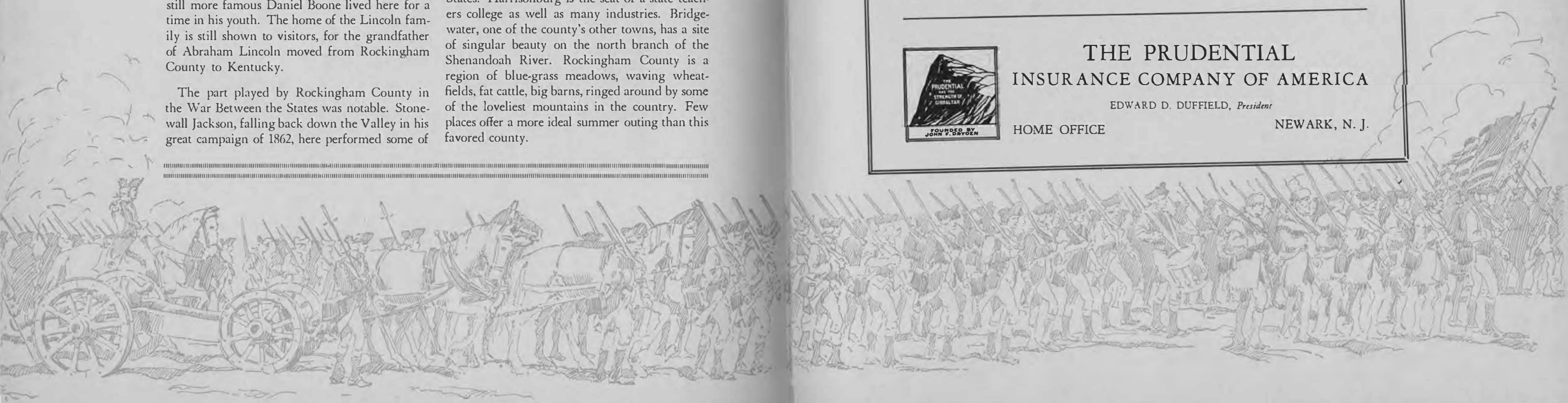


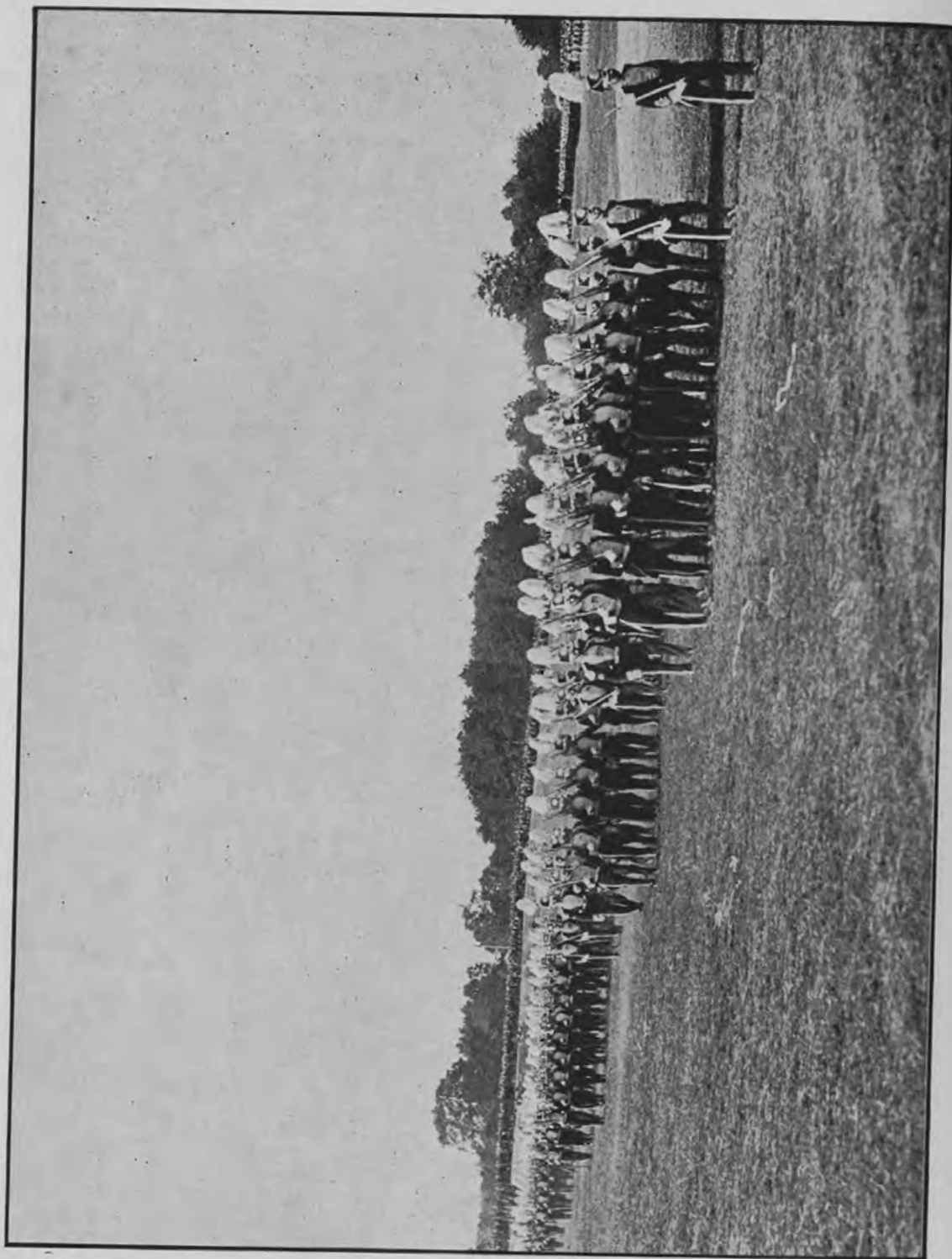
THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, *President*

HOME OFFICE

NEWARK, N. J.





Parade of Richmond Light Infantry Blues

Culpeper County



"GREENWOOD"
Home of Col. Greenwood, of Revolutionary Fame, Situated in Culpeper County

CULPEPER COUNTY was established in 1748, originally included the Counties of Madison and Rappahannock, the settlers being composed of farmers and hunters, and was a part of the grant from King James to Lord Culpeper. In the following year the County Court entered the following order:

"20th July, 1749 (O. S.)—GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gent., produced a commission from the President and Master of William & Mary College, appointing him to be surveyor of this county, which was read, and thereupon he took the usual oaths to his majesty's person and government, and took and prescribed the abjuration oath and test, and thereupon took the oath of surveyor, according to law."

In February, 1759, by Acts of the General Assembly the Town of Fairfax was established and Robert Coleman set apart 30 acres of land to be laid off into lots and streets for said town; the town being the county seat and retaining the name of Fairfax until it was changed by Acts of the Legislature in 1870 to the Town of Culpeper.

On the 21st day of October, 1765, there was presented to the County Court of Culpeper a memorial addressed to the Hon. Francis Fauquier, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, signed by sixteen of the gentlemen of the Commission of Peace for Culpeper County, protesting against the imposition of what was then known as the "Stamp Act."

When the call to arms came in 1775 there assembled at the Court House for Culpeper County from the Counties of Culpeper, Fauquier and Orange citizens who formed the famous "Culpeper Minutemen." Their flag—one of the earliest American battle flags—bore the figure of a rattlesnake and the words "Don't tread on me." John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was a lieutenant in this organization. At Great Bridge, on December 9, 1775, this organization covered itself with glory in the defeat of Lord Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia.

General Edward Stevens, one of the leading citizens of Culpeper County at that time, took a very active part in the War of the Revolution and acquired great distinction at the battles of Great Bridge, Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, Guilford Court House and the siege of Yorktown; and died in Culpeper County on the 17th day of August, 1820, and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery about one-half a mile north of the Town of Culpeper.

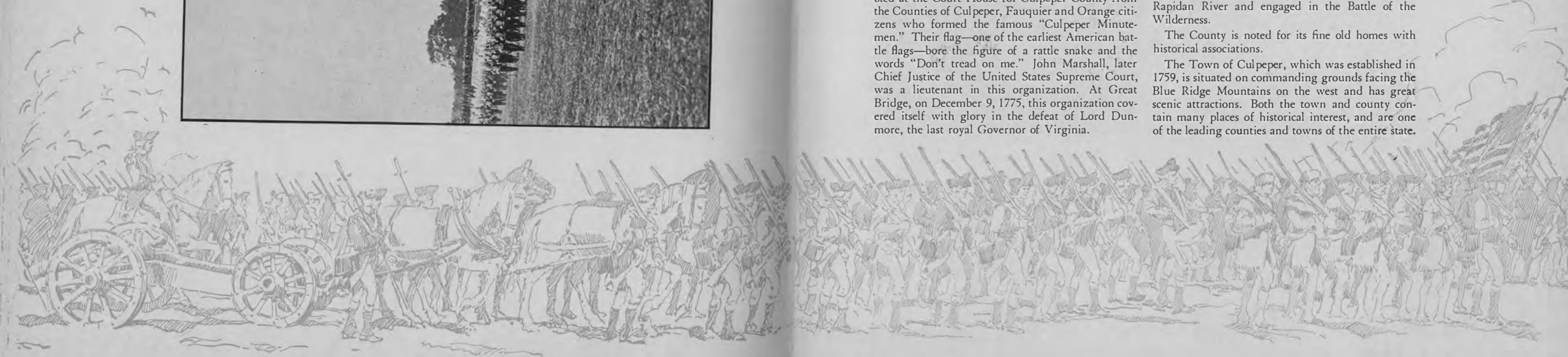
In the War Between the States 37 engagements were fought within the limits of the County; two of the outstanding engagements being the battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862, in which "Stonewall" Jackson defeated part of Pope's Union Army, and just prior to the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign on June 8, 1863, Lee's Cavalry held a grand review on the plains around Brandy Station and on the next day was fought the greatest cavalry battle of the entire Civil War upon these plains.

After the Battle of Cedar Mountain and the retreat of Pope, Lee and Jackson in the Town of Culpeper on August 24, 1862, laid their plans which lead to the famous Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run.

In March, 1864, Grant established his headquarters at Culpeper to prepare for the campaign of 1864, and it was from the village of Stevensburg on May 4, 1864, the Union Army began its move towards the Rapidan River and engaged in the Battle of the Wilderness.

The County is noted for its fine old homes with historical associations.

The Town of Culpeper, which was established in 1759, is situated on commanding grounds facing the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and has great scenic attractions. Both the town and county contain many places of historical interest, and are one of the leading counties and towns of the entire state.



Albemarle County

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, the home of two Presidents of the United States, covers an area of 750 square miles in the center of the State of Virginia, in the beautiful Piedmont district of Virginia, and it has been the home of many great and distinguished men, but the pride of the county lies in its having given birth to Thomas Jefferson, who first saw the light at Shadwell and who later built beautiful Monticello as the home of his heart, to which he brought his bride Martha Wayles (widow Skelton). Here he lived, worked and wrought and died and to leave his dictated epitaph, "Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Bill of Rights and the Founder of the University of Virginia," which now marks the simple granite shaft at his grave on the grounds of Monticello. Monticello and Mount Vernon are the most sacred shrines in Virginia.

Albemarle County is also the birthplace of George Rogers Clarke, conqueror of the Great Northwest, and of Meriwether Lewis, negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase and who with William Clark lead the Columbia River Exploration to the Pacific Northwest.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, lived at Ash Lawn, near Monticello, for twenty-six years prior to his first Presidential term.

Charlottesville, the county seat, is located about the center of the county and has a population of 15,500 people. Two trunk line railroads bisect the county giving it ample railroad facilities in all directions. Due to its wonderful climate and beautiful natural scenery, it is an ideal location for home-seekers and retired business men, many of whom have settled here in the last few years. Many renowned colonial homes of rare beauty are scattered over its hills, and its gardens are noted throughout the nation.

Educational facilities are up to the highest standard. The county maintains seven accredited four-year high schools besides having access to the splendid schools of Charlottesville. More than one hundred years ago, the last days of Thomas Jefferson were spent in establishing the University of Virginia in this county to educate the people of the State. Its fame is known the world over. It is the birthplace of the Honor System and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hard surfaced state and county highways criss-cross the county in all directions, the county being one of the pioneer counties of the State in the matter of road building.

A joint Health Unit combined with the City of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia, whose superb laboratories are thereby made available, is under the direction of a full-time salaried doctor of medicine.

The county and City of Charlottesville maintain a joint Welfare Department in connection with the American Red Cross.

The county has a Farm Demonstrator and Home Demonstrator, whose services are free to all its citizens for help and advice.

Albemarle is renowned for its beautiful horses. Some of the best known turfmen of the country maintain stables here.

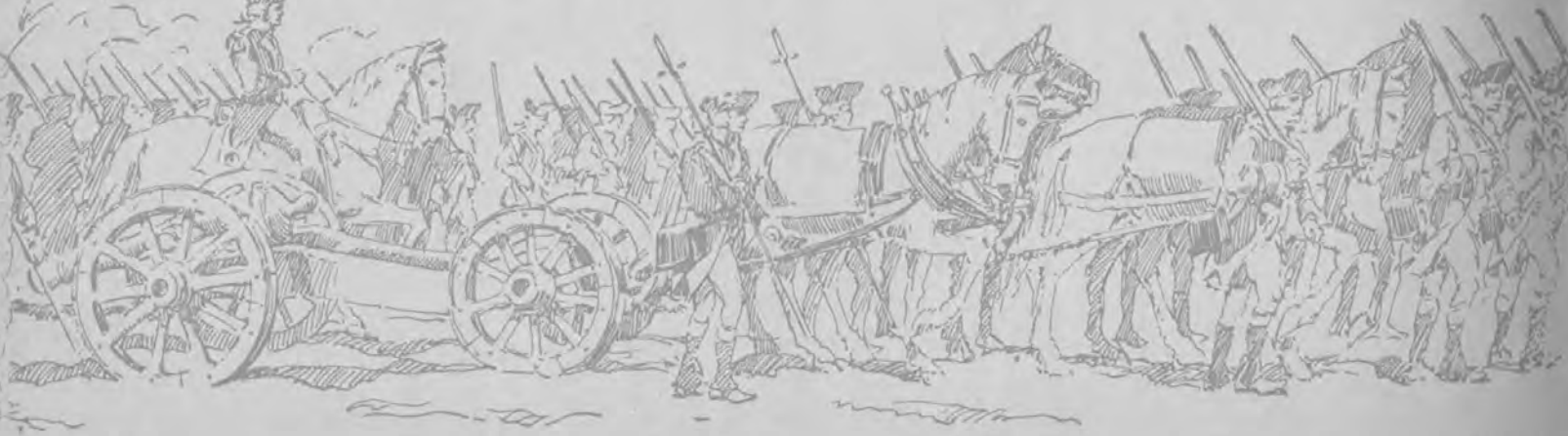
Its dairy farms produce enough excess annually to keep two creameries busy with their by-products.

Albemarle County is located in one of the most favored fruit growing sections of the United States. It is the home of the well famed "Albemarle Pippin" and the glorious Winesap. It ranks third in the production of apples of the counties of the State.

FINIS



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson Arrives at Yorktown





The Army Pays Tribute to the Yorktown Monument

"We are still fighting this War of Independence"

Thus spoke President Hoover in an address at Valley Forge several months ago.

Needless to say, he did not refer to independence wrought by military operations, such as was achieved by the epochal victory at Yorktown one hundred and fifty years ago. What the President had in mind was economic freedom — escape from the enslavement of poverty and financial worry — without which the fruits of the Yorktown Surrender may never be adequately enjoyed.

It was the co-operation of our noble French allies that brought success, at Yorktown, to America's long quest for political liberty. You, in perfecting your plans for financial freedom, may enjoy the services of a great ally in the impregnable institution of

LIFE INSURANCE

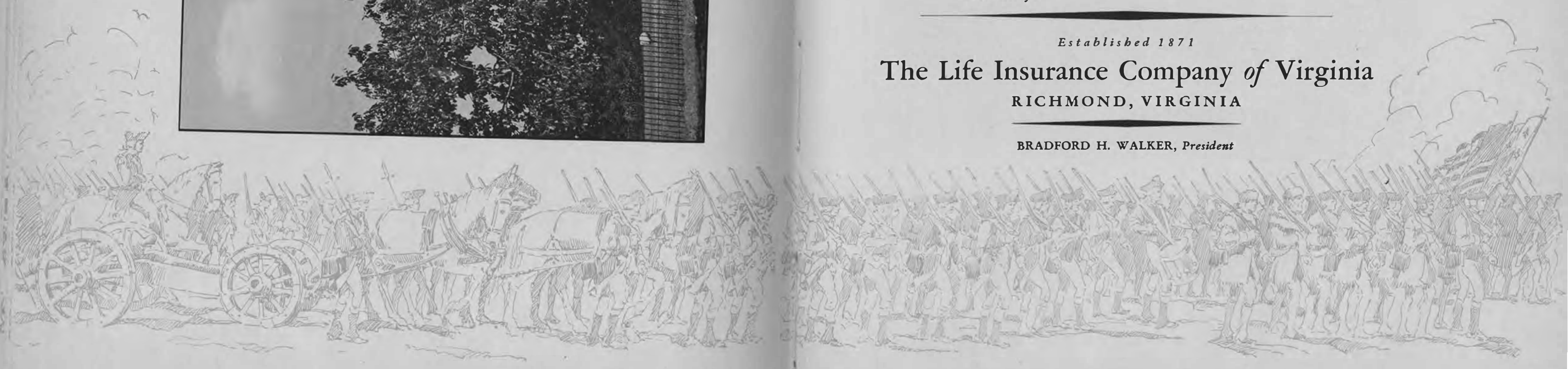
There are other means by which you may win "This War of Independence." There is no other way that guarantees victory, come what may.

Established 1871

The Life Insurance Company of Virginia

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

BRADFORD H. WALKER, *President*



THE establishment of the News Leader marked a change in the newspaper field in Richmond as far-reaching as the capitulation of Yorktown during the Revolution. With Yorktown, a new nation emerged and—with the founding of the News Leader—a paper was created in Virginia that attained a circulation which, from that date has been the largest in this Commonwealth. Moreover, not by circulation alone has the News Leader gained strength. Rather has it been through constant effort to foresee and enforce public needs, to carry



all the news all the time, to know no obligation but duty to the public, and to serve no purpose but truth and courage. The News Leader has grown with Richmond, and its development. In the field of newspapers it has typified the enlargement of power that came to this nation with October 19th, 1781.

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

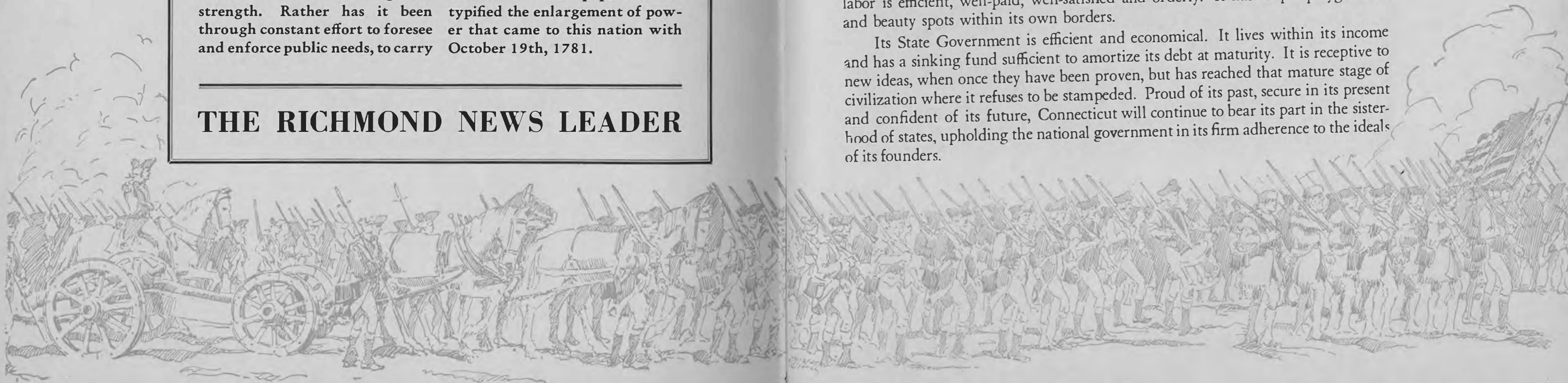


ENTRANCE TO CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Connecticut as Colony and State 1636 ~ 1931

CONNECTICUT is the land of steady habits, sound finance and skilled industries. It is the mother of constitutions, the home of higher education and the exponent of practical idealism. The diversity of its interests is amazing. It has within its borders the insurance center of the nation; the brass manufacturing center of the world; the hardware city of the Union; the silver manufacturing center of the country; and a hat center of national repute. Its financial institutions are sound, its industrial plants prosperous and its agricultural interests extensive. Its labor is efficient, well-paid, well-satisfied and orderly. It has ample playgrounds and beauty spots within its own borders.

Its State Government is efficient and economical. It lives within its income and has a sinking fund sufficient to amortize its debt at maturity. It is receptive to new ideas, when once they have been proven, but has reached that mature stage of civilization where it refuses to be stampeded. Proud of its past, secure in its present and confident of its future, Connecticut will continue to bear its part in the sisterhood of states, upholding the national government in its firm adherence to the ideals of its founders.





Hon. Claude A. Swanson and Hon. S. Otis Bland Welcoming President and Mrs. Hoover at Yorktown

THE FRANCE-AMERICA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

ORGANIZED 1911



"Nous nous souvenons"

THE FRANCE-AMERICA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was organized in 1911 for the purpose of perpetuating and fostering the historic friendship between the United States and France, and to this end acting as the New York correspondent of the Comité France-Amérique of Paris, France; developing the relations between the two nations, encouraging in the United States

studies relating to French history and literature and in France studies relating to American history and literature, and generally strengthening the friendship and good-will between the people of the United States of America and the people of the Republic of France, of which the joint victory at Yorktown has been the enduring inspiration.

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President

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*Ambassador to France
Vice-President*

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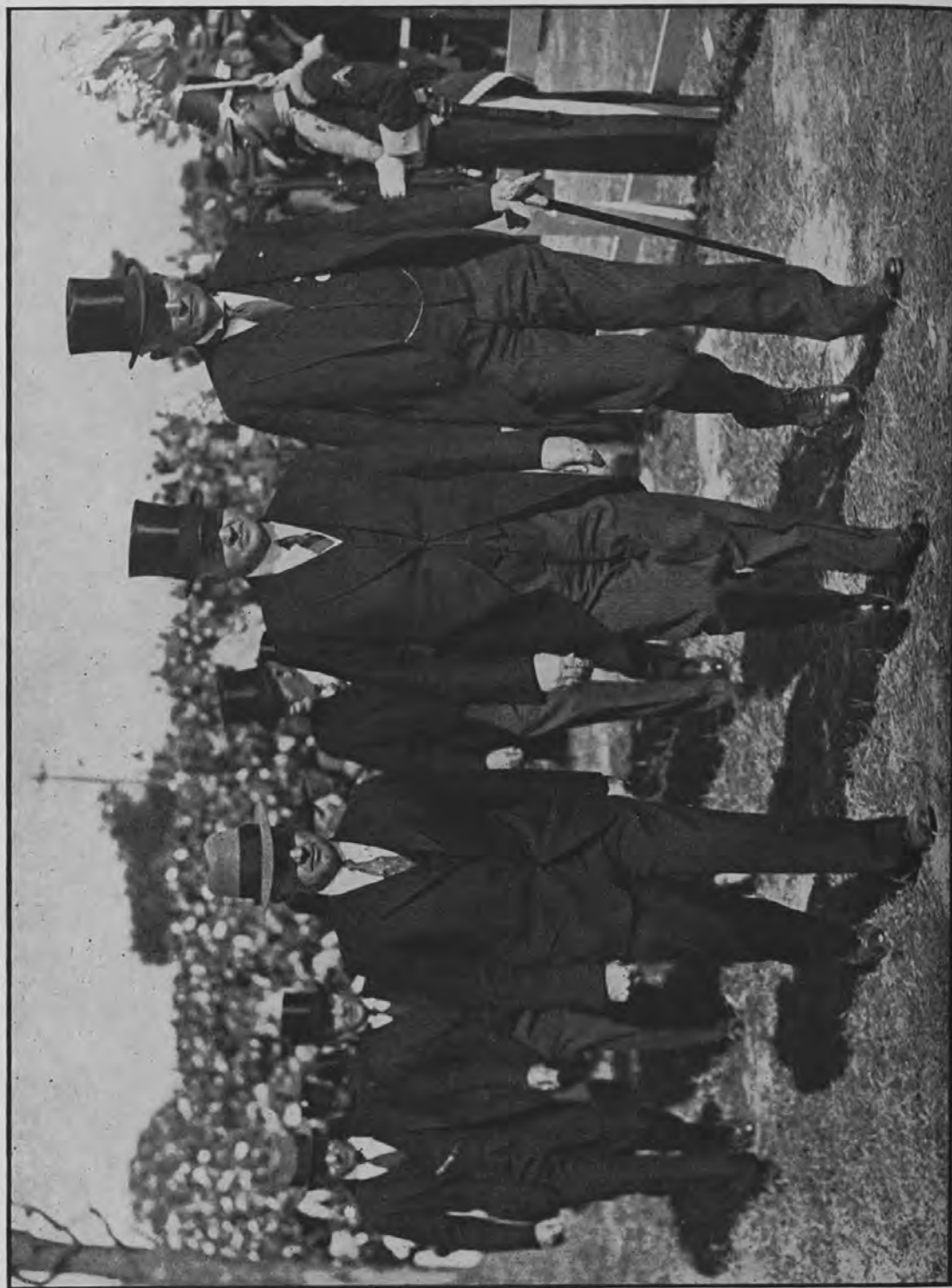
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President Hoover Arrives at Yorktown with Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809

Located at Corner of West and Bank Streets, New York



Corner of West and Bank Streets in 1844

IN 1809, David Williams established this business on Greenwich Street, near Barclay. Enoch Morgan, having married the daughter of the founder, succeeded to the business in 1834, and in 1844 a new factory was built at Bank and West Streets, on which site the business is still conducted.

On the death of Enoch Morgan the business was passed on to his three sons. Although incorporated in 1876, the control has remained in the family and a great-grandson of the founder is now President of the Company.

The business had been running 60 years when, in 1869, its best-known product, Sapolio, was put on the market.

Present advertising methods were as unknown in those days as scouring soap, and

the owners of Sapolio had the difficult task of venturing as pioneers into an unknown field. Many novel advertising features and methods were tried before Sapolio attained its success.

One of the best-known features was Captain Andrews' voyage of 1892. Single-handed, he piloted his fourteen-foot sloop, "Sapolio" from Atlantic City to Spain to repay the visit made by Columbus to these shores 400 years before. A few years later the Spotless Town

trade-mark was spread broadcast through the land, adding to the fame of Sapolio and making it a household word.

The Company has now developed and is marketing Spotless Town Cleanser, a new powder in a new and improved package, whose success in time may eclipse Sapolio.



Corner of West and Bank Streets in 1931



Maryland

BY GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE

Maryland, with an area only slightly in excess of 12,000 square miles, has been described by a distinguished editor as "a delightful geographic miniature of America."

The description seems well-merited. The Eastern Shore is as level and as fertile as the prairies; Southern Maryland, with its romantic manorial mansions, is a counterpart of the old South; the rolling fields and forested hills of the northern and central counties recall the loveliest of New England countrysides, while the massive mountains of Alleghany and Garrett remind one of the fascinating Rockies.

In the center of the State is its metropolis, Baltimore, eighth city of the country, and seat of the nation's medical learning.

Baltimore's harbor extend along 127 miles of deep water frontage and is America's third foreign trade port. A wide variety of important industries are here located and the city is notable for many points of historical interest. Chief among these, perhaps, is Fort McHenry, noted as the birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the author of which, Francis Scott Key, was a native of Maryland.

The Chesapeake Bay, called by the Indians "The Mother of Waters," is one of the most prolific bodies

of salt water in the world. Here abound oysters, crabs, terrapin and many varieties of fish, as well as the wild ducks that feed on its shores.

Maryland is a delightful place in which to live. Tornadoes and cyclones are unknown. Extremes of heat and cold are rare. The big harbor of Baltimore is open to navigation the whole year round. Because of the little fog experienced Baltimore and vicinity have been favored by aeronautical interests and already three large industrial airports are located there. The city itself is building a huge airport, the first unit of which will contain 400 acres on the waterfront. The United States Weather Bureau has officially declared the climate of Maryland and Baltimore to be "ideal for permanent residence."

Back of its present-day progress, stands Maryland's fine historical and traditional background. Here, three hundred years ago, the Calverts first proclaimed and practiced the doctrines of religious freedom and local self-government, tenets to which Maryland has always steadfastly adhered.

Finally, there prevails in Maryland a spirit of genuine and warm-hearted hospitality which makes residents out of visitors and extends a hearty welcome to all.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

STEUBEN SOCIETY of AMERICA



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THE STEUBEN SOCIETY of AMERICA is a patriotic, educational, political society, which stands first and last for Americanism in the true sense of the word, and is not affiliated with any Political Party.

Name

We have adopted the name Steuben in honor and commemoration of Baron Frederick William von Steuben, instructor, disciplinarian, co-organizer and Major-General of the Army of the immortal George Washington.

Aims and Purposes

Loyally to support the Constitution of the United States of America by advocating the proper application of its provisions and inculcating the principles underlying true democratic government.

Fostering a patriotic American spirit among all citizens.

To aid in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America and its freedom from all foreign influence.

Maintenance of the traditions of our country.

To establish co-operation among its members in the exercise of their civic duties and to encourage among them an active participation in every phase of our national life.

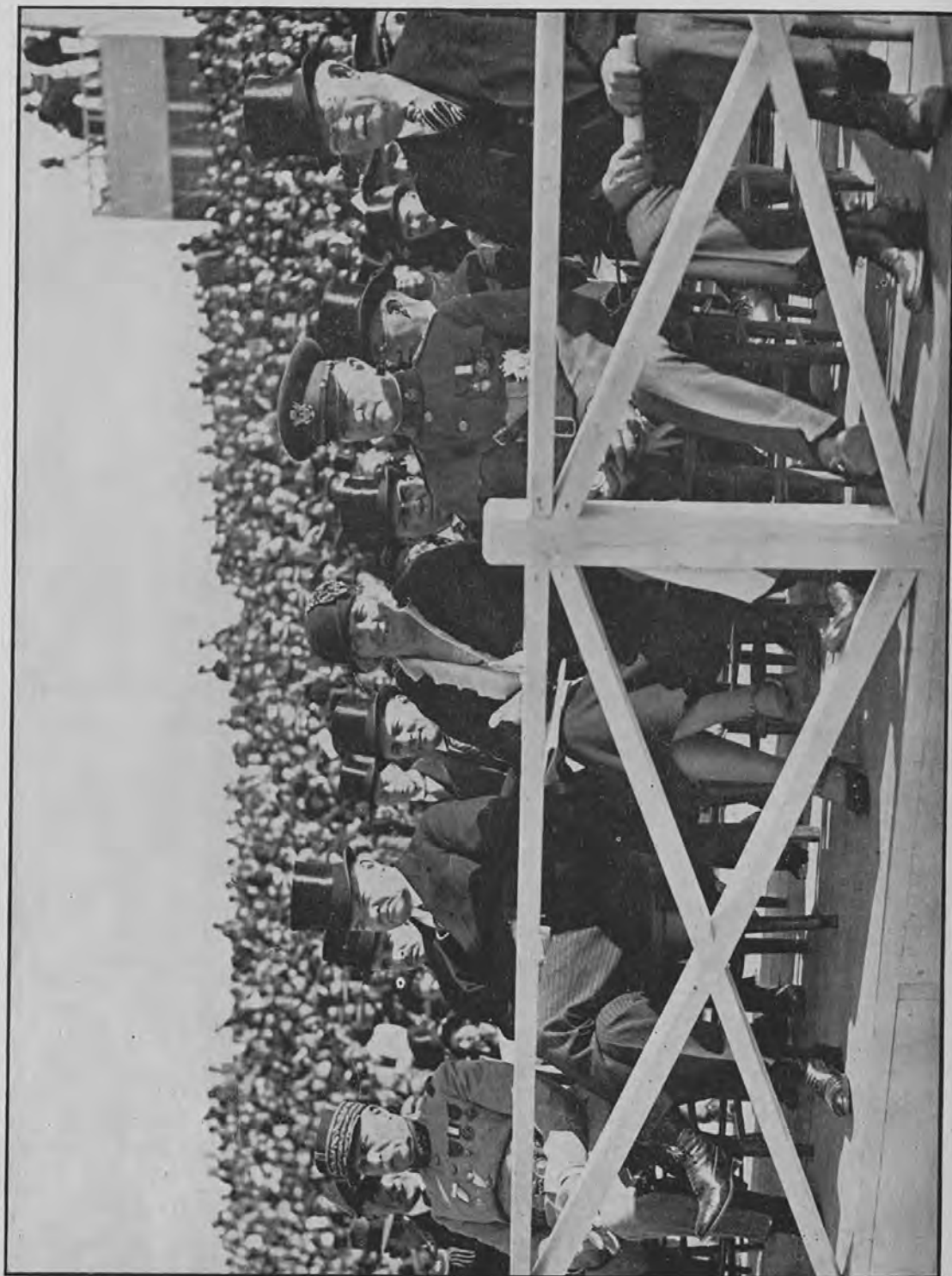
Guarding our political liberty by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of the birth, origin or religion of any citizen.

To promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members and their fellowmen.

Membership

Citizens of the United States of America of voting age and good repute, and who are wholly or in part of German race or descent, are eligible to membership in the STEUBEN SOCIETY of AMERICA.

NATIONAL COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS
369 Lexington Ave., New York. N. Y.



Left to Right: Marshal Petain, President Hoover, Mrs. Hoover and General Pershing Review the Pageant

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

Newport News, Virginia

THE Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was founded in 1886 by the late Collis Potter Huntington, who was also one of the early builders of the Chesapeake and Ohio System, and was originally known as The Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Company, but changed in 1890 to the present name.

This Company has been in continuous and successful operation for more than forty years; in fact, ever since the first dry dock was opened for business in 1889.

The location was chosen for its mild climate, permitting all-the-year-round outdoor work, and its central position along the Atlantic seaboard on a deep and unsurpassed harbor.

All types of craft have been built at this Yard, ranging from the largest battleships and the largest passenger ships on through freighters, dredges, tugs, car floats, barges, lighters, etc.

The entire facilities of this great industry were devoted to Government work during the World War in the building of battleships, destroyers, and cargo ships, and in the repairing of over one thousand vessels of various sizes and types. During that period the number of employees was rapidly increased until at one time it reached the stupendous total of over thirteen thousand.

While the plant and equipment are especially adapted to the economical construction of the largest types of ships, careful attention has also been given to providing facilities for carrying out all kinds of ship repairing, drydocking, etc.,

Three large graving drydocks offer service to ship operators in repairing all kinds of bottom and bow damages and general underwater troubles.

Among some of the latest ships built here, special mention might be made of the Battleships MARY-

LAND and WEST VIRGINIA, the Cruisers HOUSTON and AUGUSTA; freight and passenger steamers for coastwise service, including the MORRO CASTLE and ORIENTE; three Panama Pacific Mail Liners, CALIFORNIA, VIRGINIA and PENNSYLVANIA, the three United Mail ships, and the two Dollar Line round-the-world ships, PRESIDENT HOOVER and PRESIDENT COOLIDGE. These latter two ships are the largest and the most completely appointed in every detail thus far built in the United States.

The PRESIDENT HOOVER is now in service. The PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will be delivered to her owners in the early fall.

As a permanent part of the Company's activities, the building of large hydraulic turbines was undertaken several years ago with satisfactory results. Beginning with the first installation at the Locks Station of the Virginia Electric and Power Company at Petersburg, Virginia, turbines and other hydro-electric equipment have been built for plants in all parts of the United States, in South America, Newfoundland, and Russia. Shipment is still underway on orders for nine turbines, the largest in the world, for Russia, aggregating a total weight of about nine thousand tons.

While forecasts are futile, this Plant is confidently looking to the future for a continuation of its past achievements, under the policy handed down by the Founder and continuously adhered to, as expressed in the following lines:

*"We shall build good ships here
At a profit—if we can
At a loss—if we must;
But always good ships."*



Bird's-Eye View of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Above: S.S. President Hoover. Right: Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Sponsor at Christening Party S.S. President Hoover.





THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812
ORGANIZED 1892

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1461 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
Humbolt, Iowa

"The purposes of this society shall be to promote patriotism, to preserve and increase knowledge of the history of the American people, by the preservation of documents and relics, the marking of historic spots, the recording of family histories and traditions, the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, teaching and emphasizing the heroic deeds of the civil, military and naval life of those who moulded this Government between the close of the American Revolution and the close of the War of 1812, and to urge Congress to compile and publish authentic records of men in civil, military and naval service from 1784 to 1815, inclusive, and to assist in the care and maintenance of our "Real Daughters" in every way that will add to their comfort and happiness."

ROANOKE



A City of Progress

A DESIRABLE CITY IN WHICH TO ESTABLISH A HOME OR A BUSINESS

POPULATION 1880
669

POPULATION 1930
69,206

VIRGINIA



Left to Right: Marquise de Chambrun, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson

The New York State Commission

For the Celebration of the Two
Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of

George Washington

Was directed by law "to represent the State of New York at Yorktown, Virginia, at the celebration to be held thereat in the year 1931 of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

The Commission brings to Yorktown the Governor of New York State, Franklin D. Roosevelt, elective state officers, members of the legislature, prominent citizens and legislative correspondents, together with a military escort selected from the historical regiments of New York State—to join with the other states, as was done by New York State fifty years ago, in doing honor and homage to the crowning episode in the Revolutionary War.

We pay a tribute of respect to Virginia which contributed so much to the success of the army during the struggle for independence, proud of the fact that in the Siege of Yorktown New York troops played a prominent part and with deep appreciation for the supreme sacrifice made by the 38 of the sons of New York who laid down their lives in those engagements.

Next year, 1932, we all join in honoring the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, and of that celebration we have to say:

"Even as much as the country needs a business revival, it likewise needs a revival of patriotism and a better understanding of the teachings and doctrines of this great man, whose ideas of government are today the source of guidance to our statesmen and citizens, and I am not so sure but if we all can get a revival of the spirit of patriotism throughout the length and breadth of this great country, but what a continued and lasting revival of business will be much easier to accomplish"

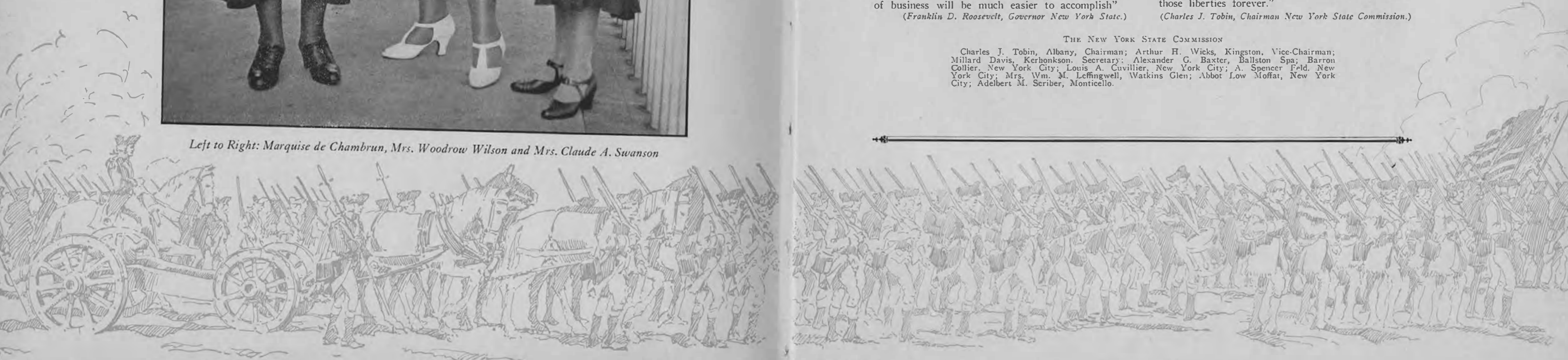
(Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor New York State.)

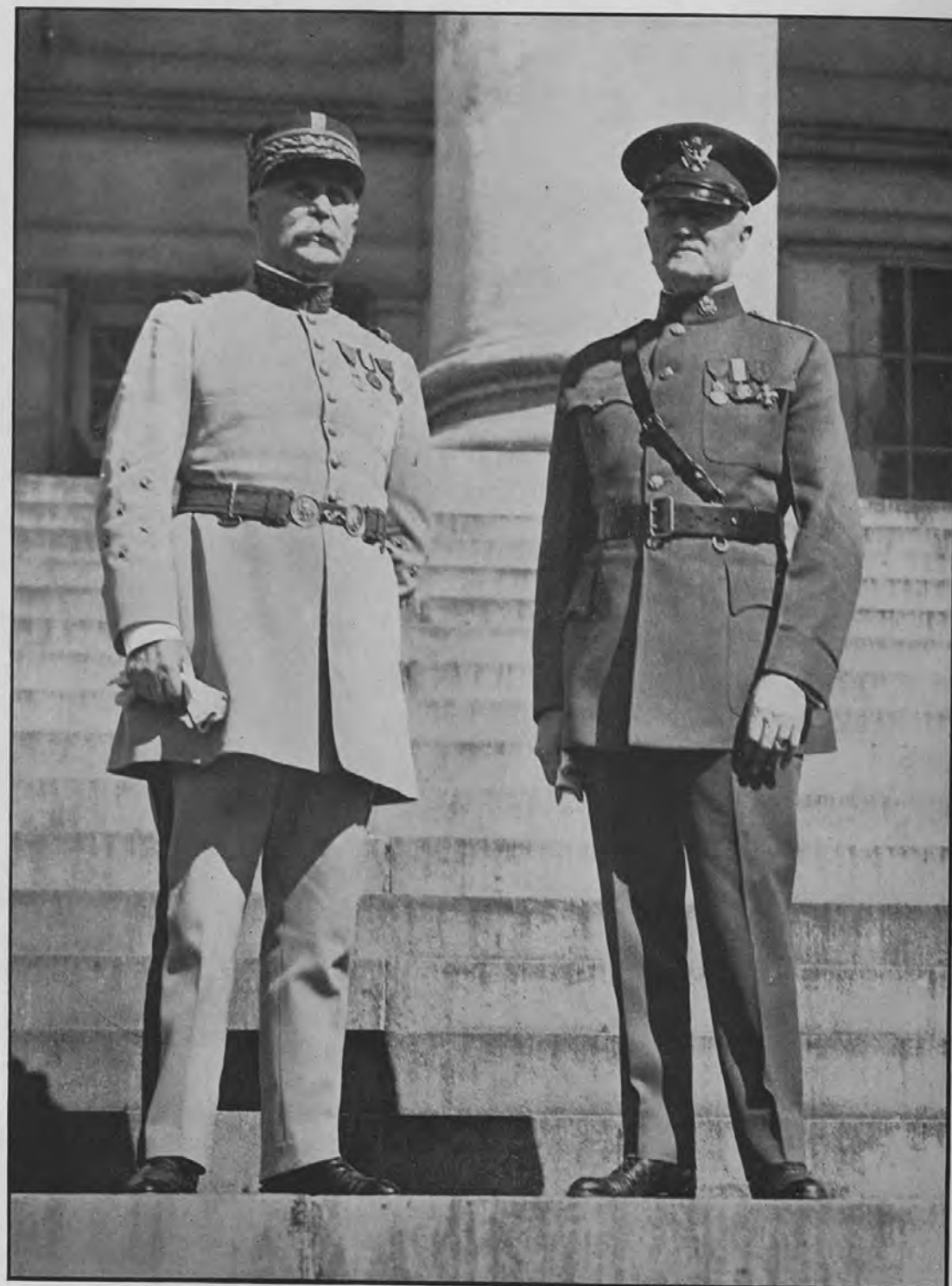
"We expect all American citizens to join in doing honor to the memory of George Washington, that the present generation may be brought to realize the principles upon which the nation is founded, that the people of the nation as a whole may come to a fuller realization, a keener sense of appreciation, of the liberties enjoyed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and a renewed desire to guard those liberties forever."

(Charles J. Tobin, Chairman New York State Commission.)

THE NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

Charles J. Tobin, Albany, Chairman; Arthur H. Wicks, Kingston, Vice-Chairman; Millard Davis, Kerhonkson, Secretary; Alexander G. Baxter, Ballston Spa; Barron Collier, New York City; Louis A. Cuvillier, New York City; A. Spencer Feld, New York City; Mrs. Wm. M. Leffingwell, Watkins Glen; Abbot Low Moffat, New York City; Adelbert M. Scriber, Monticello.





Marshal Henri Petain and General John J. Pershing

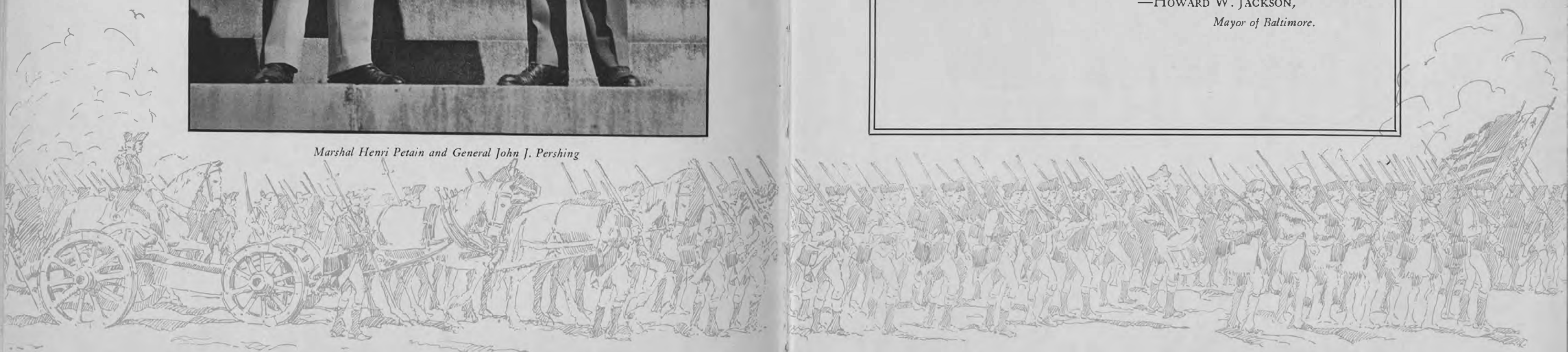


PATRIOTISM is the birthright of every true Virginian and Marylander. The Spirit of Washington has bound our people by indissoluble ties.

It is my honor and pleasure to congratulate the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association on the splendid celebration to pay tribute to the life-work of our first President.

Typifying the ideals which have made the United States the greatest nation of the world, the Sesquicentennial exercises have certainly strengthened faith in democratic government.

—HOWARD W. JACKSON,
Mayor of Baltimore.





Marshal Petain and M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, are Made Honorary Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia in Old Hall of the House of Delegates, Richmond, October 20, 1931. Colonel Edgar Ersking Hume, President of the Virginia Society, Pinning the Emblem of the Order on Marshal Petain. Others in Picture Are General Pershing (Extreme Left) and Governor Pollard (Center)

The Catholic Church in Virginia

DURING the hundred and fifteen years between the discovery of America and the settlement at Jamestown, both Americas were practically Catholic. Therefore, it is logical that the magnificent zeal and dash of Catholic Spain should have ascended the coast from her outpost in Florida. Thus in 1526 more than three-fourths of a century before the English settlement at Jamestown, Allyon, after previous explorations, led six hundred men, women and children, accompanied by two priests and a Brother of the Dominican order, Father Anthony de Montesinos, Father Anthony de Cervantes and Brother Peter de Estrada. The site they selected for settlement was the present site of Jamestown, which they called San Miguel. Internal dissension and pestilence so weakened the colony that in short time they returned by sail to San Domingo.

In 1566, Menendez, Governor of Florida, sent two priests and an outpost of soldiers to occupy Chesapeake Bay. This expedition, however, also failed. Menendez persisted, but this time using only religious means. He gave his encouragement and support to a mission of Jesuits to the Indians. In 1570, August 5, priests of the Jesuit order, one of high ecclesiastical prominence, sailed from St. Helena. They were Father Segura, Father Louis de Quiros, Brothers Solace, Menendez, Lanarez, Redondo, Gabriel Gomez and Sancho Zevallos. They journeyed south from the Chesapeake and settled on the banks of the Rappahannock River at a place called Axacan. Here they erected a log chapel, and the ship departing left them alone and unarmed, miles from the nearest white man.

By February 18 the tomahawks of the hostile Indians had shed the first blood for Jesus Christ on the sod of Virginia. A half-crazed Brother alone survived to tell the story to the ship which returned the next year with supplies and provisions.

The English colony was led by Maria Wingfield, who is said to have been a Catholic.

On the Washington highway a giant

bronze crucifix memorializes the coming of the first English Catholics in northwestern Virginia. In 1635, Catholic pioneers, Giles and Margaret Brent, occupied frontier lands in present Stafford County. In 1689, George Brent stood in the House of Burgesses and refused the test act and the oath to support the King of his religious supremacy. He obtained a charter of religious toleration from James II in 1689, which was to give religious freedom to all the people in the colony of Brenton, and to this colony he invited the oppressed Huguenots. After the abdication of James, Catholics everywhere in Virginia were subject to legal hindrances and the sacrifice of the Mass was forbidden by law. But even during this time the western part of the state was explored and emigration led there by the intrepid William Burke.

During the Revolutionary War, from the number of names of Irish ancestry, one would conclude that the muster rolls of the Virginia line of the Continental Army contained a number of Catholics. Colonel Fitzgerald, Washington's military aide and close friend, was the founder of the first Catholic parish in Alexandria. The greatest part in the Revolution played by the Catholic Church was the very considerable help given by the French forces in and around Yorktown.

The French clergy, in 1780, headed by Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, made a gift of 30,000,000 livres to the Continental cause. This was spent in the forces of Lafayette and Rochambeau and in fitting out the fleet, which reinforced the ships of the Comte de Grasse in defeating the English sea forces and blockading the army of Lord Cornwallis. Over half of the forces engaged in battle were French Catholics.

The gay and the jocund spirit of Virginia is fundamentally Catholic. The reason is very likely because Virginia was settled by men from England when England was still "merrie England," and despite political ruptures and executions, the happy spirit of the old religion still lived until it was blighted by the fierce breath of Cromwell.



INCORPORATED 1794

Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia

W. MEADE ADDISON, PRESIDENT
G. MOFFETT KING, SECRETARY

Richmond, Virginia



*OUR stock of rare and
beautiful Antiques is one
of the largest in the South.*

*You will find interest
and pleasure on every
inspection.*

H·C·Valentine & Company
Antiques

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

MR. PEANUT

WELCOMES YOU TO
HISTORIC YORKTOWN AND
HOPES YOU WILL ALWAYS ASK FOR

PLANTERS PEANUTS

BIG, CRISP, GOLDEN-BROWN KERNELS—
PROPERLY ROASTED AND SALTED

>+<

MR. PEANUT IS CELEBRATING HIS SILVER
ANNIVERSARY—1906-1931

>+<

PLANTERS
NUT & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

CANADA

U. S. A.

ENGLAND



The
Doorway

125,000,000 BOOKS

Founded in 1881, the year of the York-
town Centennial, we celebrate the
Sesquicentennial of 1931 with the com-
pletion of One Hundred and Twenty-
Five Million books made during this
period of fifty years.

L. H. JENKINS, Inc.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Edition Book Manufacturers



Franklin D. Roosevelt Speaking at Yorktown



U sing as a source of power the James River and Kanawha Canal, in whose construction George Washington as a civil engineer was engaged, Albemarle likes to think of the mighty power of its waters and the drone of machines as a reincarnation of that energy and spirit which brought him foremost among his countrymen.

The **Albemarle Paper Mfg. Company**
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

MAKERS OF ALBEMARLE BLOTTINGS—KRAFT PAPERS—COVER PAPER



A Biggs reproduction of a High Boy from the Queen Anne Period

The
BIGGS ANTIQUE COMPANY

Cordially invites you to visit their showrooms, where you will find on display a large collection of the best in reproductions of Colonial Furniture and accessories for the Colonial Home.

For more than thirty years a recognized authority on Virginia Antiques

TIME and customs change, only that which is fine endures. The Colonial designs have stood the test of time. They will not go out of style, but will continue to hold first place. The Biggs Antique Company offers for your selection true reproductions of Colonial Furniture found in Virginia.

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318 East Franklin Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA